

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 3894.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President—G. W. PROTHERO, Esq., Litt.D., LL.D.
An ORDINARY MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, June 19, at 5 P.M., in CLIFFORD'S INN HALL, Fleet Street, when a Paper will be read by Mrs. LOMAS on 'The State Papers of the Early Stuart Period.'
HUBERT HALL, Director and Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The LAST MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, on FRIDAY, June 20, at 8 P.M., when Papers will be read by Miss SALMON on 'Berkshire Folk-lore,' and by Mr. E. LOVETT on 'The Modern Commercial Aspect of Ancient Superstition.' Mr. Lovett's Paper will be illustrated by a number of recently made Amulets and Charms.
F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, June 17, at the ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle Street. Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON, K.C.B., F.R.S., E.R., &c., will give an Address on the Recent and Proposed Excavations of the Land, illustrated by Lantern Slides. The Chair will be taken at 4 P.M. by Lord EUSTACE CELIL. Tickets on application to the SECRETARY, 38, Conduit Street, W.

R.W.S.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
in WATER COLOURS. (Founded 1804.)—131st EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 10 to 6—54, Pall Mall East (near National Gallery).
F. W. HAYWARD BUTT, Secretary.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

SEPTEMBER, 1902.
SUNDAY, September 7.—2.30, Grand Opening Service.
TUESDAY, September 9.—11.30, 'Elijah' (Hail). 'Coronation Anthem' (Handel). 'Fifth Symphony' (Beethoven). 'Deborah' (Hail).
WEDNESDAY, September 10.—11.30, 'Temple' (Walford Davies). 'St. Christopher' (Part III. (Horatio Parker). 'Rhapsody' (Schaikowsky). 7.30, Concert.
THURSDAY, September 11.—11.30, 'Gerontius' (Elgar). 'The Lord is a Sun and Shield' (Bach). 'Third Symphony' (Brahms). 7.30, 'Stabat Mater' (Dvorák). 'Hymn of Praise'.
FRIDAY, September 12.—11.30, 'Messiah'.
Artists:—ALBANI, ROBRINO, EMILY SQUIRE, MARIE BREMA, ADA CROSSLEY, MICHEL FOSTER, WILLIAM GORDON, GREGORY HAST, ANDREW BLACK, LANE WILSON, and PLUNKET GREENE.
Conductor—Mr. IVOR ATKINS.
For further information apply to DEIGHTON & Co. or E. J. SPARK, Worcester.

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PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each, and they include:—The 'Royal Victoria Pension Fund,' which was established in 1887 and enlarged in 1897, to commemorate the great advantages the News Trade has enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides Pensions of 20s. a year each for Four Widows of News-vendors. The Committee hope they may be enabled to increase this Fund as an appropriate Memorial of the Queen's beneficent reign.

The 'Francis Fund' provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1882, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing 'Taxes on Knowledge,' and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The Horace Marshall Pension Fund is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The *employers* of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits, but this privilege never having been exercised, the General Pensions of the Institution have had the full benefit arising from the interest on this investment since 1887.

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W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

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BECKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER in the SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL for BOYS. Subjects:—Literary and Commercial, with some Mathematics. Good French an essential. The duties will also include Teaching on not more than Two Evenings per Week. Salary 120l. per annum, rising 10l. annually to a maximum of 160l. per annum. Duties to commence about September 15. Applications, on Forms to be obtained of the PRINCIPAL, Technical Institute, Beckenham, and accompanied by copies of not more than three Testimonials (which will not be returned), must reach the undersigned by 4 P.M. on MONDAY, June 20.
F. STEVENS, Clerk of the Council.
Council Offices, Beckenham.

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Applications must be received by the HEAD MASTER not later than SATURDAY, June 28 next.
Further particulars may be obtained from S. J. WOODMAN, Clerk to the Governors, 137, High Street, Gosport.

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Each Copy of Testimonials must be accompanied by a letter, stating: (1) Professional Training; (2) Nature of University Degree (if any); (3) Experience; (4) Age; and (5) Present Employment.
Candidates are specially requested not to call upon the Governors.
For further information apply to ALEX. HERON, Secretary.
The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh, June 5, 1902.

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The GOVERNORS of the WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE are prepared to receive applications for the post of PRINCIPAL, in consequence of the acceptance by the Principal of a more important position.

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Applications must be made on Forms, which can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. R. GARDNER, 4, Galveston Road, Putney, S.W., from whom further information respecting the post can be obtained. Applications must be received by him not later than 10 A.M. on MONDAY, June 30, 1902.

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The COUNCIL invite applications for the above appointment, vacant through the death of Mr. W. H. Austin, M.A. Stipend 175l. per annum. Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than MONDAY, June 23, 1902.
The Candidate elected will be required to enter upon his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1902.
Further particulars may be obtained from GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—AN EXAMINATION.

will be held on JULY 2, 3, and 4, to fill up not less than FIVE RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and TWO EXHIBITIONS.—For particulars apply by letter to the HEAD MASTER, 19, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

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NOTICE.—CORONATION WEEK.—The ATHENÆUM for June 28 will be published on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.—CORONATION WEEK.—NOTES and QUERIES for June 28 will be published on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock.

FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on MONDAY, June 23, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION of ARMORIAL PORCELAIN collected by the late Dr. HOWARD. The Arms and Crests relate to the principal County Families of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, amongst which will be found the Families of Lowndes, Wilson, Smyth, Chapman, Vava-seur, Carr Martin, Cutler, Marsh, Willey, Best, Ross, Cobb, Anger, Pickering, Hall, Beckford, Mackenzie, Scarlett, Godfrey, Ring, Smith, Bromley, Smythe, Mead, De Carbonner, Trotman, Farmington, Hubbard, Williams, Lloyd, and many others too numerous to mention.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the late Rev. C. WILKINSON (by order of the Executors), including Hakluyt's Voyages—Bucaniers of America—Tryndale's Observances of Christian Men—Thorsley's Duxatus Lepidensis and Islands and Elmete—Lewin's British Birds, 3 vols.—Guillim's Heraldry—Gerarde's Herbal—Parkinson's Paradisus Terrestrius—Chaucer's Works, 1598—Vergine Legendae Aurea Fancorum, 1481—Poems by Two Brothers, boards uncut—Kato's Lania, Poems, and Endymion, each with Autograph of John Clare—Lamb's Works, 2 vols., and Ellis, all boards uncut. Presentation Copies from the Author to John Clare, with Inscriptions—Lamb's Prince Borus, original covers, uncut—Fitzgerald's Translations from Calderon—Early Printed Works on Agriculture and Gardening—Manuscripts on Vellum, &c.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 17, the LIBRARY of MANUSCRIPTS of the late Dr. HOWARD, comprising important Transcripts of rare Visitation, Pedigrees, Old Deeds, Copies of Registers, &c., and also the Collection of Rubbings from Brasses, Heraldic Drawings and Illuminations, Ex-Libris, &c.

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On FRIDAY, June 20, PORCELAIN, DECORATIVE OBJECTS, and FURNITURE.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray and H. Bradley. — *Leisureness-Lief.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

What makes a word originally alien become English? An answer to this question is naturally expected in a thoroughly scientific and elaborate work like the 'New English Dictionary.' Yet the oracle, as of old, gives but equivocal response. For example, "lemna," botanical Latin from Greek λέμνα for the vernacular "duckweed," is treated as English; but "lepidosiren," the name of a genus of fishes, is not. Can this be because G. F. Armstrong used "lemna-scum" in verse (1882)? If so, why has not Crabbe gained letters of naturalization for "leontodon" by "There Arums, there Leontodons we view"? We are driven to infer either that there is anglicizing virtue in the attributive use with a hyphen or that there is some slight mistake. Again, "leisureness" is not correct English, though used by experts in brewing and theology, since "leisure" used attributively is not equivalent to "leisurely" in its usual modern sense. Mr. Bradley has not branded this noun as erroneous and superfluous. Yet he has not accepted Byron's innovation "there let him lay," of which we expected some notice to be taken; while Southey's "Let thou and I withdraw," supported by three seventeenth-century examples, is pronounced incorrect. Surely to a lexicographer faulty formation of a derivative should be as reprehensible as a mistake in grammar. For the latter we find correctives in grammars, for the former we can only resort to our dictionary. Reticence of this kind is undesirable, though it may be condoned, as due to dread of purism and of assuming an authority which often fails to influence the wayward caprices of language.

The sixty-four pages before us contain

several notable articles, such as those on "let"—allow to pass, &c., and "let"—hinder, which were once different from each other in form, though of the same ultimate origin; "lie" (vb.), "lie" (vb.), "Lenten," "letter," "level" (sb. and vb.), "liberty," "lick" (vb.), and the two obsolete forms "lew"—warm, warmth, to warm, and "lew"—weak, wan. The article on "let" (vb.) contains thirteen columns and thirty-five sections, with more than seventy subsections; while that on "lie" (vb.) is nearly as long, more than three columns being devoted to the history and illustration of inflexional forms. The latest instance of "lie" (vb.), 10 d., "Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter," is from Ray, dated 1704. Yet "Which way does the wind lie?" often without reference to remaining in the same quarter, is still in general use. The legal phrase "action lies" ought to have been noticed; it was illustrated under "action." It is surprising that the improper use of "lie" for the active "lay" should be exemplified by fourteen quotations, spread evenly from 1387 to 1880, including one from Fielding. It would be easy to occupy all our available space with this article alone, and the same may be said of several others, so that the notice of even the single section before us must of necessity be desultory and meagre. We ought not to put forward our few trifling corrections or additions without free and grateful acknowledgment of our enormous indebtedness to every part of the 'Dictionary' for information and enlightenment.

There should certainly have been later quotations for "lengthways," 1865; "lenitude," 1627; "leveret," 1835; "lexicon," 1848; "Leyden jar," 1855; "libatory," 1846; "libeller," 1862; "libellous," 1848; "libidinous," 1857; "licensing," 1828. As "lengthwise" (adv.) has a quotation dated 1894, it might be inferred that "lengthways" is obsolescent. From "Liebig" there should be a cross-reference to its supplanter "Lemco." Under "leonine" the meaning "affected with leontiasis" is omitted. "Lentement" occurring in a quotation under "lento" should be noticed under "lentamente." Under "lickerish" we find "1879, W. E. Heitland, 'Q. Curtius,' Introd., 29, 'He.....drank.....rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.' But surely Mr. Heitland meant "an appetite for (strong) liquor," either coining a derivative from "liquor" or misusing the frequent misspelling of "lickerish." From the phrases formed with "letter" the omission of "letter(s) of credit" (see "credit," 10 c.) and of "letter of licence" (see "licence," sb., 2) is noteworthy.

The usual care and talent are expended on the etymological paragraphs, but the insuperable difficulties of English etymology are well illustrated, as "lek"—a gathering of grouse, "lenard"—linnet, "lennow"—flabby, "leno," "lently" (heraldic), "letch," "lete" (old cookery term), "lethe"—flexible, "levin," "liable," "libbet"—flap, rag, are all of obscure origin; while as to form, "lettuce," "lewd," and "lick" present difficulties. The suggestion that "letch" may be akin to "latch" (vb.)=grasp, seize, catch, is supported by the Greek λάγνος = lewd, which may be referred to the same root as

λάεσθαι. Of "lewd," which meant "lay," and then "unlearned," before it acquired the modern sense, we read:—

"O.E. *le'wede* of difficult etymology. The sense suggests formation on Rom. **laigo*:—eccl. L. *laicus* [see LAY a.] with suffix *-ede -en*; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt to trace the word to a late L. type **laicatus* (u stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb. *la'wan*, to betray; but the sense is too remote, and *le'wede* is not participial in form."

In fact, it is possible that the word has nothing to do with *laicus*. Prof. Skeat shows that *le'wan* meant "enfeeble" as well as "betray," so that its sense should hardly be called "remote." The reference of "lemonade" to French "limonade" is open to question, as it may be for "lemonado" from Spanish "limonada." We venture to suggest that the Middle English suffix *-lewe*, Old English *-le'we*, might be more boldly treated than by saying "connexion with Goth. *lew*, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also *Lew a.*" It is probable that it is connected with "lew"—weak, wan, and remotely connected with Lat. *lædo* (for *laini-do*), *lividus*, and *lævus*, Gk. *λαῖός*—see the etymological paragraph on "left" (adj.) for the semantic variation. The name of one of our poets appears as "lidgate," which is defined as a "swing-gate," a description applicable to most modern gates; but as we are referred to "lid," which is "Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture," we might infer that any "lidgate," which cherishes a due regard for philological propriety, must be a boarded gate, and not a barred gate. Perhaps hinges were anciently more usual with boarded gates than with obstructive devices more convenient for lifting. Caxton is credited with the first publication in writing or print of "librarian," "licentiate," "licit," and "licitly." The wish may be father to the thought that the adverbial use of "level" is not, as indicated, obsolete, as "levelly" is awkward. Some of our readers will be startled to find that they are to pronounce the *ch* of "lichen" as a *k*, as the alternative "is now rare in educated use." The local United States "levy"—"The sum of twelve and a half cents," seems to have been taken from the 'Century Dictionary' for the sole purpose of making the uninformed wonder why the name of an eighth of a dollar is "short for eleven pence or eleven-penny bit." The Latin *num-dina* should have been added to the cognates of "**-tino* in Goth. *sintains*, daily," suggested as possibly the original of the *-ten* of "Lenten." Three interesting and instructive etymological articles are furnished by the endings *-lent*, *-less*, and *-let*. The proof that "lengthy" was borrowed early in the last century from the United States is complete, the earliest quotation, except one from Tom Paine, who "resided much in America," being from Southey, 1812: "That, to borrow a trans-atlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work." It satisfied an obvious need. The 'New English Dictionary' itself and many of its articles are splendid examples of length without lengthiness. Chapman, G. Sandys in his verse translation of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' and Pope had used

"lengthful" as a mere substitute for "long," while the nineteenth-century "lengthsome" seems to have retired in favour of "lengthy." The "lexicographers" who have compiled the 'New English Dictionary' ought not to be allowed to endorse Macaulay's dictum, "The best lexicographer may well be content if his production be received by the world with cold esteem," seeing that they have surpassed any ideal which Macaulay could have conceived of the "best lexicographer," or which Boswell could have formed of "a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence," while they have soared beyond Dr. Furnivall's ambition that the said dictionary should "place English lexicographically abreast of any modern language." Johnson *redivivus* even would find a more eulogistic and apposite appellation than that of "harmless drudge" for those who have followed and successfully carried out in practice the principles which he adumbrated.

A portion of the letter *O*, beginning vol. vii., is announced for July 1st, and we hope that the letters *L*, *O*, and *Q* will be finished by next year.

A Foreign View of England in the Reigns of George I. and George II.: the Letters of Monsieur César de Saussure to his Family. Translated and edited by Madame van Muyden. (Murray.)

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Uncouth and often offensive as many London arrangements, and the manners and morals of many Londoners, a century and three-quarters ago, may appear nowadays, it is comforting to learn that César de Saussure considered them, on the whole, vastly superior to those of the German and Dutch towns through which he had passed in his six weeks' laborious journey from Lausanne. He admired the "taste" with which "Englishmen build their houses," their spacious, well-lighted and airy dwelling-rooms, and their underground kitchens and coal-cellars: "it is not possible to make a better use of ground, or to have more comfortable houses." With their gay and crowded shops and the glittering signboards obtruding from each, "the four streets—the Strand, Fleet Street, Cheapside, and Cornhill—are, I imagine, the finest in Europe"; and he was charmed by such remote suburbs as Chelsea, Kensington, Marylebone, Isling-

ton, and Sadler's Wells, with their "flourishing villages, but very little cultivated." "The Thames," he reported, "is everywhere wide, beautiful, and peaceful," although he objected to the "singular and even quite extraordinary terms, and generally very coarse and dirty ones," in the use of which its bargemen were "very skilful." He was surprised, too, by his experiences on Lord Mayor's Day.

"The populace on that day is particularly insolent and rowdy, turning into lawless freedom the great liberty it enjoys. At these times it is almost dangerous for an honest man, and more particularly for a foreigner, if at all well dressed, to walk in the streets, for he runs a great risk of being insulted by the vulgar populace, which is the most cursed brood in existence. He is sure of not only being jeered at and being bespattered with mud, but as likely as not dead dogs and cats will be thrown at him, for the mob makes a provision beforehand of these playthings, so that they may amuse themselves with them on the great day. If the stranger were to get angry, his treatment would be all the worse. The best thing to be done on these occasions is not to run the risk of mixing with the crowd."

In spite of all the superficial, if not radical, changes that have come and gone since English institutions, and especially London ways, were studied by César de Saussure, he saw in our great-great-grandparents many of the characteristics with which we are credited to-day. For instance,

"I do not think there is a people more prejudiced in its own favour than the British people, and they allow this to appear in their talk and manners. They look on foreigners in general with contempt, and think nothing is as well done elsewhere as in their own country, and certainly many things contribute to keep up this good opinion of themselves, their love for their nation, its wealth, plenty, and liberty, and the comforts that are enjoyed. They see, on the other hand, what a number of foreigners come to England to seek their fortunes, and comparatively few out of mere curiosity, whilst Englishmen, on the contrary, do not leave their country, but if they do it is only for a few years, and generally only for pleasure. Englishmen are said to be very proud; certainly many are so, but in general they are more cold and reserved than really proud, and they are taciturn by nature, especially when compared to the French. Though twenty men will be sitting smoking and reading newspapers in a tavern, they talk so little that you will hear a fly buzz; their conversation is interrupted by long pauses, and an isolated 'How do you do?' will alone prove to you that they are aware you are there, and have nothing more to say to you."

The "weak points and defects," of graver sort, which shocked the young Calvinist were attributed by him to the fact that "there is no country in the world where such perfect freedom may be enjoyed as in England."

"They cherish their liberty to such an extent that they often let both their religious opinions and their morals degenerate into licentiousness. This is the reason why so many different sects are to be found in England, and also so great a number of persons with deistical opinions, and who, taking advantage of the leniency of the government, occasionally publish pamphlets against the established religion, that in any other country would, together with their authors, pass through the hands of the executioner.....The liberty and leniency of the government, the impunity of vice, the by no means considerable education which the young men receive, and the easy and frequent temptations of a big town are the sources of the extraordinary licentious-

ness that reigns openly in London. I do not mean to say that it is a general vice. God forbid! I should be most unjust towards a number of well-conducted, reserved, and respectable persons, whom the public, recognising their merits, term 'civil and sober gentlemen.'"

In a very long letter De Saussure supplies amusing details of George II.'s coronation. He viewed the procession from "a footstool or wooden bridge about three feet in height and edged with wooden railings," which had been set up in New Palace Yard, and on which he took a seat at four in the morning.

"When the duchesses were in front of our seats the procession was for a time brought to a stop. The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough took a drum from a drummer and seated herself on it. The crowd laughed and shouted at seeing the wife of the great and celebrated General Duke of Marlborough, more than seventy years of age, seated on a drum in her robes of state and in such a solemn procession."

The banquet in Westminster Hall he not only watched, but even shared from one of the galleries.

"It was now close on six o'clock. I had eaten nothing all day, and I was famished, and I felt all the more hungry when I contemplated the tempting viands on the tables. But my turn was coming to taste these delicacies. I was seated behind several ladies and gentlemen who were acquainted with some of the peers and peeresses seated at the table beneath us. When we saw that they had finished eating we let down a small rope, which, to tell the truth, we had made up by knotting our garters together. The peers beneath were kind enough to attach a napkin filled with food to our rope, which we then hauled up, and in this way got plenty of good things to eat and drink. This napkin took several journeys up and down, and we were not the only people who had had this idea, for from all the galleries round the same sight could be seen."

Though he has something to say about Sir Robert Walpole and other statesmen, De Saussure throws no fresh light on political affairs. He is most readable when he is describing Bridewell and other prisons, the Fleet and its marriages, prizefights, cockfights, horse races and foot races, and other sports, including "a game they call cricket," and another game, "very inconvenient to passers-by," in which

"you sometimes see a score of rascals in the streets kicking at a ball, and they will break panes of glass and smash the windows of coaches, and also knock you down without the slightest compunction; on the contrary, they will roar with laughter."

The Scotch-Irish; or, the Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America. By Charles A. Hanna. 2 vols. (Putnam's Sons.)

THERE is a certain touch of irony, which is sure to appeal strongly to some sections of the community, in the almost simultaneous publication of three recent contributions to the history of the inhabitants of these islands as pioneers—namely, Mr. Cecil Rhodes's last will and testament on the one hand, and Mr. Fischer's 'Scot in Germany' coupled with Mr. Hanna's 'Scotch-Irish' on the other. Mr. Rhodes's legacy, taking its stand on caste—on the value of our squirearchy and of Oxford—forms the very apotheosis of the Anglo-Saxon as evolved in

England. The two books—one by a German, the other by an American—though both representing countries which will benefit by South African diamonds, might almost have been launched as protests against Mr. Rhodes's theory of the qualifications for an empire-maker; as a consolation to the Scot for his practical exclusion from the millionaire's beneficence. Mr. Fischer showed what the Scot had done in Europe, as a merchant, as a soldier, as a scholar in Germany and the Baltic. Mr. Hanna demonstrates the Scot's usefulness in opening up the great West. Unlike the laborious German, who was content to compile a series of facts and let them speak for themselves, Mr. Hanna, who has even less co-ordinating skill, is a dogmatic propagandist, whose sense of the vendetta is Irish rather than Scotch. The old-fashioned American disliked and distrusted England. Mr. Hanna goes one step further and scarifies those parts of the United States which have preserved the most distinctively English characteristics. In short, he carries on an internecine war which will come as a surprise to his readers on this side who look for solidarity of sentiment under the Stars and Stripes. His book, while primarily in praise of the Scot, is equally a diatribe against the English.

Mr. Hanna lays down the initial proposition that the Englishman is the eternal grabber, the great "commandeerer," the manipulator of what Ibsen calls the "helpers and servers." Thus, "while American history has been chiefly written in New England, that section has not been the chief actor in its events." He is severe on the "marked tendency on the part of many New England writers to ignore or belittle the presence of any element not within the range of their own immediate horizon. In this they are peculiarly English, and exhibit that trait which has become so characteristic of the native English as to take its name from their geographical situation—namely, insularity." Further on he reverts to the "continuous advertising by New England's historians of the superlative and exclusive patriotism of her sons." He has come, therefore, to the conclusion that the balance of fact must be adjusted, and though he believes that the subject is one which must wait for "some future gifted historian," he has plunged boldly into the stream, deciding that America as we know it is indebted far more to the Scot, or rather to the Scot *via* Ulster, than to the English.

An ardent enthusiast, Mr. Hanna is certainly not a "gifted historian." What he has done has been to produce a vast compilation of 1,225 closely printed pages. So little sense has he of the art of co-ordination that he has added 183 pages of nonpareil notes, and a series of appendixes to the second volume running into 418 pages. That is to say, nearly half the book (601 pages) takes the form of notes and quotations, while the main text itself contains an enormous number of extracts from standard books, the excerpts from Fordun alone, for instance, occupying 18 consecutive pages. Rarely, indeed, have we come across a modern book which is so much a matter of sheer paste and scissors. Thus, for example, he reprints Cosmo Innes's essay on Scotch surnames (16 pages), the Ragman Roll (24 pages), and the well-known 'Cloud of Witnesses'

(45 pages). His excuse is that "the lack of acquaintance of many native-born Americans with the details of Scottish history is such that they require an elementary grounding even in the annals of its most noteworthy events," and he speaks of his vast extracts as a "primer." It would be difficult to conceive anything more likely to give mental indigestion to the "hustling" American than this "primer," which is "designed to serve as an introduction to a series of Historical Collections," which Mr. Hanna "expects hereafter to publish, relating to the early Scotch-Irish settlements in America." Mr. Hanna, in short, seems simply to have sent his vast collections of notes—involving a great amount of labour—straight to the printer, and then to have jotted down connecting remarks, and dashed off some introductory chapters, which bear the impress of a preconception rather than of a deduction.

That preconception, as we have said, is strongly anti-English. For instance,

"We see manifestations of this encroaching spirit, in all aspects of English life or history, from the time of Hengist and Horsa down to the time of Jameson's Raid, and from the days of John Smith and John Winthrop down to the days of the year 1901."—Vol. i. p. 90. [Does Mr. Hanna know that Dr. Jameson is of Scotch origin?]

"Down to a few years before the Revolutionary War, the Englishman of New England did not differ greatly from his kinsman at home. He had the same aggressive and independent nature.....The Puritans who came to Massachusetts before 1640 soon forgot the lessons of forbearance and justice they had learned at home when persecuted for conscience' sake. They and their children retained the pride of caste, the arrogance, the narrow-mindedness, and the bigotry of the ruling class at home."—Vol. i. p. 91.

"There can be no real equality among the English."—Vol. i. p. 91.

"The English Church Establishment owed its origin primarily to the vices of Henry VIII."—Vol. i. p. 146.

In a moment of philosophic generosity Mr. Hanna decides that "to no one man or set of men, and to no exclusive creed, community, race, nationality, or sectional division, is due the credit for those institutions and that liberty which came to be called American after the events of 1776"; and yet he quotes with approval a Hessian officer's declaration in 1778 that the American Rebellion was "nothing more or less than an Irish-Scotch Presbyterian Rebellion." The Scot, indeed, is the pivot of the whole book, but his influence is unhappily complicated, in a way which Mr. Hanna does not clearly see, by his Irishism. Although he takes care to warn us that the appellation "Scotch-Irish" is not, as many people suppose, an indication of a mixed Hiberno-Scottish descent, Mr. Hanna seems to be unaware of the curious change that overtakes the foreigner who settles in Ireland. He may remain pure-bred, but he is affected, in some subtle fashion—by the physical atmosphere, or by the environment, or by something else—so that he involuntarily assumes what are recognized as distinctively Irish characteristics. One has only to think of Orange riots and the political amenities among the most loyal Ulstermen to note how the transformation takes place. In failing to recognize this evident change Mr. Hanna vitiates many of

his arguments. Thus when he speaks of "the descendants of the martyred Covenanters" entering upon the American Revolutionary contest with a "deep-seated hatred of England inherited from the past [he particularizes Bannockburn and Flodden], with a passionate desire for vengeance, and with the never ceasing persistence which is their chief characteristic as a race," he is mixing up Irish and Scotch tendencies. The Scot has not an instinct for the vendetta: that is distinctively Irish. The small band of modern Scots who decorate Wallace monuments with fiery tributes is regarded as picturesquely eccentric. "Remember Flodden!" is a cry which rouses no echo. "Remember Mitchelstown!" on the other hand, can still set Erin aflame from end to end. Nor was the fight one between Presbyterianism and Anglicanism. Siding with Mr. Hanna for the nonce, we may remind him of the fact—strangely omitted from his ponderous researches—that England would not consecrate Samuel Seabury, who had to travel so far north as Aberdeen, where he was consecrated by three Episcopal bishops in 1784. There is no lack of literature about this event.

Mr. Hanna points out that of the total white population at the outbreak of the Revolution "at least one third was not of English descent or sympathies at all, but consisted of a variety of nationalities," and, harking back to his favourite proposition, he maintains that the Scottish emigrants of the eighteenth century—"these Attacot-Goidelic-Cymro-Anglo-Norse-Danish Scots of colonial times"—are "the true prototypes of the typical American of the twentieth." Most open-minded observers who have travelled in America will, we fancy, be prepared to bear out the contention that the American is much nearer the typical Scot than the average Englishman. The similarity comes home particularly in the pursuit of work for its own sake, which puts a long-drawn game like cricket under taboo, and which makes the Western millionaire a slave to his counter or his office until he drops. That is essentially a characteristic of the Scot, for he has no great perception of the art of leisure. But it is not enough to put forward as an explanation the composite nature of the Scot's genealogy, still less his Presbyterianism. Mr. Hanna has almost entirely omitted the remarkable influence of continental intercourse on the Scot, which made him a cosmopolitan long before England planted a single colony for him to exploit. In dealing with the 'Scot in Germany' a few weeks ago we pointed out that Mr. Fischer had not sufficiently explained the adventurousness of the Scot. Mr. Hanna explains even less, although the literature on the subject was open to him in its Western aspects. The fact is that Mr. Hanna does not know enough about the internal economy of Scotland in its non-political aspects. Had he been acquainted with the agricultural aspects of the country alone he would have understood more clearly why it is that the Scot has made his mark in America. The Scot was born in an extremely poor country, which he has gradually made fertile by putting his very blood into the soil—for a squirearchy is almost unknown across the border. He

has fought against tremendous natural disadvantages, until he has made his country an agricultural Eden, and, having done that, has invaded the more fertile, but more neglected land of his ancient enemy. Now precisely the same strength evolved to grapple with his difficulties at home has made him a first-rate pioneer on every virgin soil where he has had to face similar conditions. If Mr. Hanna had investigated the lesser-known topographical literature of Scotland, instead of reprinting the origins of its national annals, he would have been more illuminating.

When he comes actually to deal with particular Scots in America he becomes very much more interesting, because there he is on historic ground, well out of the risk of theorizing. Perhaps he is retaining for future volumes a more minute account of the origin of the Scots who have figured so conspicuously in American history, but readers will miss the mention of the precise county from which his heroes trace their descent. Surely the immense amount of genealogical research accomplished over the water is available to any writer working in New York, even although much of it has appeared in privately printed monographs. For instance, one would like to know whether Ulysses Grant claimed descent from any of the great sept of the house of Grant, which the late Sir William Fraser dealt with at such length. Again, one would have liked to hear how Poe and Mr. Rockefeller came under the category of Scots. Quite the most interesting part of the book is contained in chaps. ii.-iii. of the first volume, a matter of but four-and-twenty pages, in which Mr. Hanna makes a rapid inventory of famous Scots. Of the twenty-five Presidents of the United States down to the present time "less than half were of purely English extraction." Nine have been of Scots descent, mostly Ulster-Scots, and two have had Scots mothers. President Roosevelt comes on the maternal side from the Dumbartonshire family of Bulloch. Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut's war governor, the original Brother Jonathan, belonged to the Scots Border family of Turnbull. James Wilson, "the most judicial mind in the Constitutional Convention," was a Scot. Between 1789 and 1886, out of a thousand odd State governors, more than 200 are "of evident Scottish descent." The Scot, in fact, has played every conceivable rôle. At one end of the scale we get Wilson, the constitutionalist; at the other Capt. Kyd, the notorious pirate, and Paul Jones. In literature Mr. Hanna cites Washington Irving, Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, Mr. Nelson Page, Mr. Marion Crawford, and the author of 'Ben-Hur'; in art, Mr. Whistler, Mr. MacMonnies, and Mr. J. W. Alexander; in commerce, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Rockefeller; while journalism has produced Gordon Bennett, Greeley, Murat Halstead, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Coronation envoy. Daniel Webster came from the New Hampshire Scots. Mr. Hanna's bogey shadows him so closely, however, that when he cannot say that so-and-so was a Scot, he says that he was at least not English. Thus:—

"Of the fifty judges of the United States Supreme Court from 1789 to 1882 we find not

more than 22 of probable English blood..... The interpretation of law in America has been chiefly the work of non-English judges."—i. 52.

"The one republican institution which forms the chief glory and boast of New England, that of local self-government, cannot be clearly traced back to England."—i. 44.

A valuable section of the work—namely, a description of the territories invaded by the Scotch and Irish in the seventeenth century—gets only 124 pages at the opening of the second volume, which is prefaced with a map showing the settlements. Mr. Hanna frankly acknowledges that the subject is "too extensive to be covered by a work like the present one." The settlements were so numerous that their records, incomplete as they are, "will fill many volumes." We feel, however, that, despite this promise of supplemental volumes, the present work deals at excessive length with the history of Scotland itself. Dr. Hume Brown's primer alone would serve the purpose of explaining the training which the Scots had received to fit them for the work of pioneers in the New World. But Mr. Hanna, having undoubtedly gone to a vast amount of trouble in collecting material for himself (with a very strong bias against England and in favour of Presbyterianism), seems not to have had the heart to jettison his cargo. What, for instance, is the value (especially to so enthusiastic a republican) of enumerating the "names and titles of the peers of Scotland from 1037 to 1707, with dates and order of creation"; followed by lists of Scots bishops, baronets, State officials, and even members of Parliament—the whole running up to seventy-eight pages?

Mr. Hanna's work is chiefly a vast quarry, but not a structure. It forms a valuable book of reference; but, as we have shown, it is not all of a piece, for the main text is largely controversial. The result is a book that is partly an essay and partly a chronicle; which will not readily make a convert of the ordinary reader; and does not wholly satisfy the dry-as-dust man of research. The definitive book on the achievements of the Scot in America still remains to be written. Meanwhile, we cannot part from Mr. Hanna's laborious work without praising his perfervid enthusiasm and his untiring industry. We only regret that he has not made more skilful use of his valuable material.

The Defendant. By G. K. Chesterton. (Brimley Johnson.)

ALTHOUGH the first paradox was made in the garden of Eden when God created man in His own image, until the advent of Mr. Chesterton the world has failed to take the primal hint that paradox is the highest form of truth. He has made up for lost time. We now know that nothing is but that which is not, and nothing is not but that which is. The ancient prejudice against paradox is dead. Isocrates was wrong when he said that it is far easier to support paradoxical opinions to the satisfaction of the vulgar than to establish a doubtful truth by solid and conclusive arguments. When Cicero accused Cato of political paradoxology he was guilty of the grossest flattery. Happily the tyranny of truth is overpast, and the sternest Nonconformist

may now creep back into the lost paradise of paradox. But, before he does so, let him remember the pioneers, the valiant spirits who led the way. The world knows nothing of its greatest men, including the author of a little book printed at Poitiers in 1553, entitled 'Paradoxes, ce sont propos contre la commune opinion: debatues, en forme de Declamations forenses: pour exercer les jeunes advocats, en causes difficiles.' This ingenious author might have called his treatise 'The Defendant,' for he is a sixteenth-century Chesterton, born out of due time. It is true that he lacks the flamboyant moral purpose of his descendant, but he has the root of the matter in him. Mr. Chesterton, in his 'Defence of Ugly Things,' rejoices in a "mouth broad and clear cut like the mountain crevasse," but the Poitiers lawyer goes further with his lyrical cry, "O sainte et precieuse deformité!" The path of such writers is not all roses, for the paradox of yesterday is apt to become the platitude of to-day. In Poitiers three or four hundred years ago it was considered a paradox to assert that slavery is better than freedom, or that war is better than peace. Young advocates were asked to sharpen their wits by maintaining these difficult propositions. To-day it would be necessary to invert these theses in order to stimulate the forensic zeal of the junior Bar. After your man of paradox has turned himself inside out, he is obliged to turn himself outside in; and, doubtless, after Mr. Chesterton has inverted the last truism some genial pessimist will arise and invert his inversions.

Another obscure writer, "S. S.," published a pamphlet in London in 1653, entitled 'Paradoxes or Encomions in the Praise of' treachery and other things which in those days were thought improper. The writer says he has "attempted by a kind of novel alchemy to turn tin into silver and copper into gold," and he maintains that "than these paradoxes there hath none more intricate been discussed, and canvassed, among the Stoics in Zeno's porch." The verses in praise of "Nothing" are ingenious:—

Nothing can do both ill and wel
At once; high Heaven and wide mouth'd hel
Nothing at one time can be in.
Nothing can boast it knows no sin.
Nothing without a voice can sing
And fly without both feet and wing.
Nothing to know, how many seek,
And Boyes learn nothing all the week.
Than spotlesse vertue nothing's better.
Nothing than mighty Jove is greater.
And since we nothing thus do praise
To nothing we wil Altars raise.

In our own time paradox and decadence have been almost synonymous. The great Irish decadent wielded the sword of paradox so brilliantly in his fight against faith that it came to be regarded as a Satanic weapon used only by the black knights of cynicism. Mr. Chesterton has wrenched the sword of paradox from the corpse of decadence, cleaned it, and turned it against its owners. In this volume he is still in the fencing school and his swordplay lacks the delicate symmetry of the perfect paradoxist. His wrist is not so exquisitely flexible, his eye is not so cunningly swift, his body is not so airily poised as in later displays; but the blind fury of the tyro is sometimes more

perilous than the icy virtuosity of the expert, and in these defences of the indefensible he inflicts some grievous wounds on "the worldlings who despise the world." On the whole, however, in this volume his paradox is verbal rather than intellectual, an exhibition rather than a duel, and in the orchestra of morality which accompanies it there is a trifle too much wind. The misuse of words plays a great part in the entertainment. Against the gigantic paradox of pessimism he hurls the gigantic paradox of optimism. An age which believes in nothing he asks to believe in everything. "One thing is needful—everything. The rest is vanity of vanities." The pessimist says that all is vanity. He retorts that nothing is vanity, and founds on the retort a new religion. We have had orthodoxy and heterodoxy: now we have paradox. But extremes meet, and absolute optimism comes to the same thing as absolute pessimism. Belief in everything is as immoral as belief in nothing. "The optimist.....generally lives and dies in a desperate and suicidal effort to persuade all the other people how good they are.....Every one of the great revolutionists, from Isaiah to Shelley, have been optimists." Did Isaiah try to persuade the Israelites "how good they were"? Did he not try to persuade them how bad they were and how good they ought to be? "Things that are bad are not called good by any people who experience them; but things that are good are called bad by the universal verdict of humanity." What about war? What about liberty? Of course, this paradox is built on the ambiguous meaning of the words "good" and "bad":—

"What we call a bad knife is a good knife not good enough for us; what we call a bad hat is a good hat not good enough for us; what we call bad cookery is good cookery not good enough for us; what we call a bad civilization is a good civilization not good enough for us."

This recalls a passage in Blake's 'Sibylline Leaves':—

"Aristotle says characters are either good or bad: now, goodness or badness has nothing to do with character. An apple-tree, a pear-tree, a horse, a lion are characters; but a good apple-tree or a bad is an apple-tree still. A horse is not more a lion for being a bad horse—that is its character: its goodness or badness is another consideration."

It is evident that the goodness of men is one thing and the goodness of animals or vegetables another. The one is moral, the other non-moral. A moral civilization is perhaps conceivable: a moral hat is inconceivable. The nature of the sophistry is made plain if the word "conduct" be substituted for the vague term "civilization": "What we call bad conduct is good conduct not good enough for us." That is to say, falsehood is a good thing not good enough for us; forgery is a good thing not good enough for us; murder is a good thing not good enough for us. Doubtless Mr. Chesterton would not shrink from paradoxes so immoral as these, for they are not more immoral than others which he manufactures by the hundred, such as "the world is the better for every lie." Paradox ought to be used, like onions, to season the salad. Mr. Chesterton's salad is all onions. Paradox has been defined as "Truth standing on

her head to attract attention." Mr. Chesterton makes Truth cut her throat to attract attention. "Literature and fiction are two entirely different things. Literature is a luxury; fiction is a necessity." But some literature is fiction and some fiction is literature; therefore a thing may be both a luxury and a necessity, which is absurd. "Blood and thunder" literature is as simple as the thunder of heaven and the blood of men." But stage thunder and stage blood are not quite so "simple" as the authentic bolt and the real ichor.

Although many of Mr. Chesterton's paradoxes are silly, his imaginative agility is amusing. His points of view are adroitly chosen so as to show truth at a fresh angle. His sense of incongruity is nimble, his gift of illustrative metaphor copious. He is an artist in sensible nonsense, a master of gargolism, a priest of the grotesque. The modern cult of nonsense is due to the revolt of imagination against fact. As science squeezes mystery out of life, man craves for a derangement of fixed ideas. Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll were the first to satisfy this craving, but Mr. W. S. Gilbert was the first great popular evangelist of nonsense. Mr. Bernard Shaw carried the new gospel into the subtler regions of reason, though the first classic of dramatic nonsense was undoubtedly Oscar Wilde's play 'The Importance of Being Earnest.' And now Mr. Chesterton is pouring the new wine of nonsense into the old bottle of the essay, and bursting it in the process.

In one of these essays, 'A Defence of Rash Vows,' Mr. Chesterton acutely describes the

"maddening horror of unreality which descends upon the decadents, and compared with which physical pain itself would have the freshness of a youthful thing. The one hell which imagination must conceive as most hellish is to be eternally acting a play without the narrowest and dirtiest greenroom in which to be human. And this is the condition of the decadent, of the aesthete, of the free-lover. To be everlastingly passing through dangers which we know cannot scathe us, to be taking oaths which cannot bind us, to be defying enemies who we know cannot conquer us—this is the grinning tyranny of decadence which is called freedom."

That is well said, and it applies not only to decadence, but to the whole tendency of modern culture, the perils of which we recently pointed out when discussing the poetry of Mr. Arthur Symonds (*Athenæum*, No. 3873, January 18th). We showed that modern culture tends to produce

"a temperament that visibly thirsts after beauty and variety of sensation, a temperament almost worn out with continual experience, yet always renewing itself and finding in each subtler satiety a still subtler nuance of emotion. There is something tragic in the neurotic pastime of remaking and remoulding one's own soul which is the penalty or the privilege of modern culture. The soul becomes almost like clay in the owner's hands, and is shaped with almost pitiless calm on the hard surface of art. This may be artificial, but it is an artificial reality for which the only alternative for some temperaments is dissimulation. It is ineludible, for the man who sees his own soul in this wise is doomed as irrevocably as was Tiresias when he saw Pallas, only it is not blindness, but vision, that is his doom. He is condemned to see for ever."

It is high time to investigate the influence

of literature in life, for we believe that it is now immeasurably greater than the influence of life in literature. Take, for instance, the revolution which literature has wrought in the passion of love. It is not too much to say that literature is killing love by setting up in the minds of men and women an agonizing analysis of sensation, in which the active senses wither and the mind is more and more. The metropolis of love has been transferred from the blood to the brain, and the modern lover is often a callous spectator presiding over a deadly duel of exasperated nerves. This tragical transformation is a menace to humanity. In order to escape from it mankind at some remote period may be compelled to burn its books and make literature a capital crime.

The Choephori of Æschylus. With Critical Notes, Commentary, Translation, and a Recension of the Scholia. By T. G. Tucker, Litt.D., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne. (Cambridge, University Press.)

As Mr. Tucker points out in his preface, the last word on Æschylus has not yet been said. Paley said many words on the 'Choephori' a generation ago, and later still Dr. Verrall said a good many more; Mr. Tucker has more to say than either of them, and he does not claim to say the last word. Yet we may claim for Mr. Tucker, what he is too modest to claim for himself, that he has advanced the study of the 'Choephori' by a step. Those who were brought up on Paley, indeed, feel suspicious when they read Æschylus according to Mr. Tucker; many a passage they will hardly recognize. But this is Mr. Tucker's virtue. Like most recent editors of the classical texts, he keeps as close as he can to the best manuscript evidence, and his changes are for the most part restorations. Before adopting a conjecture, whether of others or of his own, he is scrupulous to observe the *doctus litterarum*, and he is not satisfied unless he can account for the assumed corruption. In a word, he is conservative in the best sense; and if we have not yet the play as Æschylus wrote it, we have at least something nearer to the original than other texts.

We do not propose to carry out a detailed comparison with the texts of Paley and Dr. Verrall, but it must suffice to say that Mr. Tucker has advantages over both. He has not, it is true, the intuition of Attic usage which is so marked in Mr. Neil's 'Knights'; thus he looks on γε as a particle which can "emphasize the sincerity" of a phrase, and there are some passages in the notes which lack sureness of touch. But his conscientious study and his natural caution save him from serious mistakes; his caution, again, saves him from the over-subtlety which is sometimes to be seen in Dr. Verrall's edition, whilst a truer feeling for poetic values sets him above Paley. He could never, for example, have tolerated εἰπε τάδε νῦν νόσους in 278; and his own τὰς γεννῶ νόσους, "told the plagues that it begat," if not convincing, is less unlikely than Verrall's τὰσδ' ἐννῶν. His chief ser-

vice, however, lies in the frequent vindications of the MS. reading as sound, and in reducing the size (so to speak) of the accepted alterations. A few examples may be given. In 15 *μελίγματος* is kept, and interpreted as personal, like *μελίγμα* in 'Ag.' 1440: a much simpler interpretation than Dr. Verrall's. *Φοῖβος* is kept in l. 32 as the "typical divining spirit," like 'Αφροδίτη, "grace," and other such. Here Dr. Verrall is the pioneer, but as the fact is not mentioned we take it that Mr. Tucker's comment is independent. The difficult passage 152 ff. suffers only one change at Mr. Tucker's hands, *ἄγος* for *ἄλλος*; he justifies *δολόμενον δάκρυ* as tears freely spent, even to wastefulness. The asyndeton in 208 is shown to be natural, and transpositions therefore unnecessary. In 561 he keeps *οἴσομεν*, illustrating it from 579; he might have added Herod., iv. 106, *ἐσθῆτα δὲ φορέονσι τῇ σκυθηκῇ ὁμοίαν, γλῶσσαν δὲ ἰδίαν*. In 768 he reads *γαθοῖσιν* (after Turnebus), with the same letters as the MS., but differently divided, taking the word as a dialectic survival, like *ἔδαγος*, &c. But it would be too long a task to record all the cases where the MS. reading has been justified. We may turn now to the conjectures which Mr. Tucker adopts.

He follows Stanley in reading *πατρώων δωμάτων* for *δ' ὁμμάτων* in 129, an alteration quite lawful, since the pronunciation of the two was the same when the MS. was written. Dr. Verrall's defence of *ὁμμάτων* can hardly be accepted. In 416 Mr. Tucker alters *φανέσθαι* into *φανίσαι*, "till all grows clear," a word not actually found, but correct in form and satisfactory in sense; this is the best attempt at improvement which has been made, and it may have arisen from the fact that *-σαι* and *-σαι* are often confused. The line 542 is not so convincing as here read, *οὐφίς, ἃ πᾶς ἄν, σπάργαν' ἡμφωπλίετο* (MS., *οὐφείρε πᾶσασπαργα-νῆπλίετο*); but, again, the editors have nothing better to suggest. The suggestion of *ἄταις ἀτάισι* in 596 (for *ἄταις*, the metre requiring an additional antibacchius) is distinctly good, and the play on words, as the editor shows, in the poetic manner. *Φοινία σκύλαξ* for *φοινίαν Σκύλλαν* is possible, but dubious, and the translation, "a creature whelped for murder," is forced; it is closer to the MS., however, than others (*κόραν, γυναιχ'*). There are other conjectures, some restored from the scholiasts, of varying merit. The MS. *θήρα πατρώα* in 251 (for this is virtually the MS. reading) is somewhat harshly interpreted, "their chace hath not the full-grown strength to bring their father's quarry home to the nest." In 586 *πλάθουσι* may be right in the sense of *πλήθουσι*, despite the fact that *plē* is the root; the influence of the later Attic dialect may well have reacted upon the word. Mr. Tucker is, we think, somewhat rash in his sweeping alterations of the text to restore the "Doric *ā*" in lyric passages. He hardly allows scope enough for the influence of popular speech, and goes too far in assuming that lyric *ā* is Doric. May it not have been old Attic; and, if so, must the rule have been the same for old Attic as for Doric?

In the commentary we are struck by the abundance of apt illustration. The explanations, too, are natural as a rule, and often original. Lines 145 and 146, rejected

by Dindorf, are simplified by a stop after *τίθημι*: "this is my like for like, matching their wicked prayer with this bad prayer for them": a poor translation, true, but the construction of *ἀρᾶς* as genitive of price is natural enough. The note on 163, justifying *σχέδια* as a substantive, is good, and so in a higher degree is the whole commentary on Electra's speech, 182 ff. Acute remarks may also be found on verses 259, 601, 606, 848, 971 ff., and 1027, where *πλειστήρη* of 'Eum.' 766, is explained as a substantive meaning "pledges."

But Mr. Tucker is not quite accurate when he speaks of the *ἀπέρωπος* (598) as suppressing the semi-vowel (for *περι*). The *Æolic* dialect (and therefore possibly old Attic, which had much in common with *Æolic*) wore down *περι* into *περ* in sentence construction, and we must not regard the *-i* as being dropped in any given compound. The interpretation "in the style of one's judgment" for *τρόπῳ φρενός* (750) is not convincing; it is surely possible that *τρόπος* in popular speech (and the nurse speaks here) kept a hint of its etymology, so that the phrase might mean "by following the child's humour." The explanation of *ἡ πῶς*; (762) as "in what way," as opposed to "what other way," is far-fetched.

There is much of value in the appendix. Here Mr. Tucker places the Aristophanic criticism of *Æschylus* in a clear light, and combats common misunderstandings, gives a large collection of tragic plays upon words, discusses the method of Agamemnon's murder, and deals at length with some difficult questions of text.

The translation is of the kind now fashionable, a somewhat affected archaism with many inversions. Much of it is good, but it has one grave fault, being full of verse-tags. The worst piece we have noted is the following, which we arrange as verse to show its ugliness (538 ff.):—

Then pray I to this earth where is my father's grave,
That it may be my part to make the dream come true.

Nay, as I read, it fits without a flaw.

For if the snake came from the same place as I,

If it was wrapped, just as a child might be,
In swaddling clothes; if in its gaping mouth
It took the breast that nourished me,
And mingled the kind milk with curds of blood,

While she for terror shrieked loud while this befel.

It is hard to say whether the ear is more hurt by the whole passage in its context, or by the faulty lines (4 and 9) in their context; and to each line one is tempted to add *ληκῦθιον ἀπόλεσεν*. But if Mr. Tucker cannot write fine prose he is not alone in these days.

We have no space to deal properly with the introduction, but its chief points may be briefly indicated. Firstly, after a sketch of the legend of Orestes in its traditional form, and a comparison of the three extant plays on the subject, in which the influence of dramatic connexion on each is shown, the recognition in the 'Choephoroi' is abundantly justified. Evidence is brought to show that the Greeks did as a fact look to the hands and the shape of the feet as means of recognition; and it is acutely pointed out that there has been a confusion between the question whether "Electra in her excited

hopes might naturally argue as she does," and "whether the argument itself is conclusive." Electra's acceptance of her brother, whatever be true of the latter question, is "psychologically altogether correct." The same dramatic insight throws light on the action and speech of other characters, and the reader will learn from this book a truer appreciation of the poet's fineness of touch. A classification of textual errors, and a discussion of the right way to use the scholia, add much to the value of this edition. In conclusion, with due allowance for certain imperfections, which we have endeavoured to indicate, and for a slight prolixity and an awkwardness of style which too freely admits foreign words into the English, we may express our confidence that this edition will be recognized by scholars as one of high value.

NEW NOVELS.

The Kentons. By W. D. Howells. (Harper & Brothers.)

IN the placid drama of life that Mr. Howells loves to unfold the question between the relative importance of plot and character solves itself to the reader's complete satisfaction. So smoothly, so naturally, and so agreeably does the narrative run on that in truth one hardly bothers oneself about the vexed question at all. The story is good enough to keep one's attention alive, and the persons represented are life itself. It is easy to say that 'The Kentons' is one of Mr. Howells's best novels, but without re-reading a great many of his earlier works one's judgment might well be at fault, and one may be content to say that it is at all events very good. It is thoroughly American in the best way, bright, vivacious, and clever, full of polished humour, and showing a keen appreciation of domestic simplicity and an ample store of knowledge of the world. It reminds one, in fact, of the delightful speeches of many of the American ambassadors in the easy combination which it displays of geniality, urbanity, and keenness.

The Valley of Decision. By Edith Wharton. (Murray.)

TO read the whole of 'The Valley of Decision'—and it must be read all in all or not at all—needs determination. It is rather congested and heavy and laboured in manner, but it shows considerable thought and careful observation. After a time one gets broken in to the task and begins to feel that a few hundred pages more or less do not greatly signify. The exact and somewhat alarming number of the pages is six hundred and fifty. The story is divided into books, and this, perhaps, and the elaborate presentment and analysis of character and situation, and the detailed descriptions of scenes and ceremonies, add to the bulk. There is little to remind one of the author's previous success, 'A Gift from the Grave,' unless it be the use of Latin derivatives and the constant avoidance of Saxon and monosyllabic words. Northern Italy is the scene of the story, and the time is late in the eighteenth century, when the great Revolution was setting in in France, and new ideas and ancient families were fleeing across the Alps from a dis-

tressful country. The author has expended time and trouble over her hero and other personages belonging to the ducal court of her story.

The Beau's Comedy. By Beulah Marie Dix and Carrie A. Harper. (Harper & Brothers.)

A PRETTY trifle, unpretentiously told, is this simple tale of the eighteenth century. The idea is fresh, and there is a natural if somewhat naïve note in its treatment. Circumstance lands a spoilt sprig of English nobility, French on the mother's side, without credentials, at a primitive village in "his Majesty's province" of Massachusetts Bay. The natives assign their visitor the ungrateful rôle of a French spy, and keep him prisoner on that presumption till the tardy arrival of answers to his letters to England acquits him. Meanwhile, he works perforce for a worthy farmer and is made more of a man in the process. The volume is daintily dressed, the frontispiece pleasingly representing the rustic heroine of this unsophisticated romance.

The Zionists. By Winifred Graham. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MISS GRAHAM has a remarkable facility for writing, which leads her to neglect, it would appear, efforts to restrain or improve a naturally florid style. The narrow section of the Jewish community with which her new story is concerned moves in the highest circles, consorts freely with royalty, and marries into the British aristocracy, but the artificial language in which the characters converse would certainly never be heard in decent society. The hero, with whose god-like attributes of mind and body we are wearied upon every page, is the son of mixed parentage, reared in no creed, but destined from the outset by his mother's friends to be the deliverer of their race, and to found a new Jerusalem for the benefit of those fanatics who consider themselves homeless amidst Western civilization. To his credit be it said that the young man only ultimately consents to fulfil such a preposterous rôle for the sake of a pair of fine eyes which refuse to look at him upon any other condition. The author hardly convinces us that Lord Hawthorne's son is at heart a Zionist. Miss Graham has evidently studied the chosen people with some care, her ideas are ingenious, and she wishes to tell us all she knows of the Holy Land, but her manner is too fulsome to convey much impression of reality.

Blue Lilies. By Lucas Cleeve. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE majority of good women would indeed give a poor impression of themselves if they were to be judged by the outpourings of their inner selves which occasionally find their way on to paper. Most of Mrs. Bedford's diary would certainly convey the idea that she is merely an infinitely tedious self-conscious egotist, posing as a *femme incomprise*, and thoroughly enjoying a flirtation with the first handsome stranger whom she meets. But this is far from being the case, for though the heroine of 'Blue Lilies' is not entirely guiltless of some of the above defects, she is also distinctly a virtuous

young woman, and so generous-minded as to refuse to divorce her husband, mainly in order that she may continue to support him and his unpleasant daughter. Fortunately, in Mrs. Bedford's case, virtue brings its own reward in the form of a belted earl in disguise, who can cook her a French dinner and lay out her garden, which is really his, entirely to her fancy, even to the cultivation of blue lilies. The husband is removed at exactly the proper moment, and in the most exemplary manner, with an "angelic smile" bequeathing her to the fate which she would have chosen, whilst a pale-faced curate relieves her of her daughter. Meantime, Mrs. Bedford's experiences and some of her sentiments, though ill expressed, are amusing, especially when she does not attempt to moralize in too high a tone.

The Man from Glengarry. By Ralph Connor. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

IN his story of Western Canada Mr. Connor has succeeded very well in representing the mixture of races squabbling and yet contriving to exist well enough together in that part of the world—Scottish Highlanders, Irishmen, Frenchmen, English, and Americans. He writes well, with a breezy freshness that seems in keeping with his scenery, and all one could wish is that he would be a little less minute in revelling over the details of a fight. The same cheerful spirit with which he enters into a fight animates the simple episodes of the love-story which has to be introduced. The book is not great at analysis of emotion, but furnishes a pleasant contrast to the ordinary novel of complicated sentiment and disagreeable problem.

Marion Manning. By Edith Eustis. (Harper & Brothers.)

THIS is a long and carefully written story, beginning with the courtship and marriage of a sentimental, idealizing girl of Virginian birth and upbringing, and ending with the honeymoon tour of her second marriage. The greater part of the story is laid in Washington, and the male characters are mostly politicians. The book is redolent of American "culture"—as the phrase goes—and earnest self-improvement. We are among ladies who are members of Browning societies, "Greek drama" clubs, and "women's auxiliaries," whilst the men, as has been indicated, affect Congress, the "machine," and "platforms." They are all in deadly earnest, and either excessively bad or intolerably good. The book is written grammatically, and has passages which are not without grace; but it is not lightened by a single gleam of humour upon any of its pages. The story hinges upon a young wife's sudden realization of the fact that she has married an imperfect, ambitious man, and not, as she appeared to suppose, a god in human form. Her initial error rose from her lack of humour and of the discrimination which a sense of humour supplies. Owing to the same gap in her mental composition she is crushed by her awakening, and two hundred closely printed pages are required to bring her to an attitude of tolerance toward the realities of life. In the meantime her unfortunate husband has further demonstrated his merely mortal

origin by dying of typhoid fever, and thus providing a fellow Congressman with a wife who, though still lacking in humour, has mellowed somewhat from her first wearing intenseness. It is a polite, but not amusing narrative.

The Catholic. (Lane.)

THOUGH the anonymous author of this "tale of contemporary society" disclaims in his preface any bias for or against the Church of Rome, his sympathies seem to tend in the former direction. Yet a Protestant would scarcely have emphasized more the appeal of accessories in the Catholic faith. Surely it is the essential simplicity rather than the ceremonial that really makes the "magnetic influence" and accounts for most of the converts. It is the root-principle of obedience underneath the processions and incense and vestments and ornaments that attracts, without which they were merely that "vain observance" which Catholics condemn. The members of the "Anti-Papal League" and their methods seem scarcely burlesqued, in view of the depths to which the rabid opponent of "Romanism" can descend. The cleverly contrasted priests of "St. Peter's" are lifelike and sympathetic enough, whilst under the guise of Cardinal Grimsby we have a pleasingly graphic and probably authentic sketch of Cardinal Manning. The other characters that overcrowd the canvas, including the fair and fervent Lady Eva Fitzgower, with whose conversion to Catholicism we are mainly concerned, are less convincing—some, indeed, are the merest puppets. The tale, which is written with a great air of verisimilitude, is poorly constructed, lacking in concentration, and of no artistic importance. It shows, however, a certain amount of acumen, some of its scenes being well observed.

Something in the City. By Florence Warden. (Long.)

TWO characters stand out in this most circumstantial and sensational story. The veteran novel-reader is not at a loss to attribute to the amiable and plausible American gentleman, with the firm mouth and the iron grip, and to the feline adventuress, with her mature but elegant beauty and her foreign title, the leading parts in the systematic campaign of co-operative fraud which forms the rather sordid material of the plot presented to us. The long-suffering wife and the two innocent young nephews, who have to play a kind of "knock-about" part for the benefit of the arch-conspirator and his subordinate agents in colossal jewel robberies, seem somewhat impossible in their confiding submission to the schemes in which they are involuntary partakers. There is considerable skill and fertility of invention in the book, but in spite of the realism of one or two figures, notably of the typical London handmaid, unscrupulous and spirited, not to say impudent, we find the atmosphere of mean crime not a little depressing.

Pour arriver au Bonheur. By Georges Sauvin. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit & Cie.)

'POUR ARRIVER AU BONHEUR' is a well-written conventional Parisian novel of the fairly decent type.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Progress of Dogma, by Prof. Orr (Hodder & Stoughton), shows wide scholarship, lucidity in the presentation of ideas, and intellectual ingenuity. "I believe," says the author,

"that, so far from the history of dogma being the fatuous, illusory thing that many people suppose, there is a true law and logic underlying its progress, a true divine purpose and leading in its developments, a deeper and more complete understanding of Christianity in its many-sided relations being wrought out by its labours."

He asserts that theology is a science, and that within its sphere definite results are possible, from which advance can be made. He declines, however, "with the rationalist, to submit everything to the rule of natural reason." Whatever natural reason may be, it may be pointed out that the apologist of a science does not object to submit to the fullest examination of reason. It is further stated that "whatever has no place in Scripture, or cannot be legitimately deduced from it, is no part of the truth of revelation." There is much virtue in "legitimacy." Prof. Orr, of course, knows Newman's 'Development of Christian Doctrine,' but he does not set forth the canons by which we are to recognize legitimate deduction; and yet these canons are not unneeded in determining the relation of Protestant doctrine to Scripture. In a foot-note he says that the Church can never make a dogma of universalism, since this doctrine is at least not plainly taught in Scripture. Yet some may assert, and many believe, that such a dogma could be legitimately deduced from the New Testament doctrine of the Fatherhood of God. A remarkable admission is made:—

"We are more dependent on the past than we think even in our interpretation of Scripture; and it would be as futile for any man to attempt to draw his system of doctrine at first hand from Scripture, as it would be for a man of science to draw his scientific knowledge direct from nature, unaided by text-books, or the laborious researches of the myriad workers in the same field."

Niebuhr went straight to the sources of Roman history, and did not find much help from the old faith of his day. Darwin went to nature without much consideration of text-books; and somehow there is a general impression that men of science draw their knowledge direct from nature, and accept nothing from other workers which has not been established, by all possible tests or experiments, as a law. Prof. Orr should inquire of present-day Platonists and Aristotelians if they go direct to their scriptures, or if they hamper themselves with the interpretations of predecessors, especially of predecessors who lived in the very ages when the dogma of the Church was formulated from ideas furnished by the exegetes of the Bible. The most noteworthy of Prof. Orr's statements had best be quoted in his own words:—

"Has it ever struck you, then—you will not find it noticed in the ordinary books, but I am sure your attention cannot be drawn to it without your perceiving that there must be more underlying it than meets the eye—what a singular *parallel* there is between the historical course of dogma, on the one hand, and the scientific order of the text-books on systematic theology on the other? The history of dogma, as you speedily discover, is simply the system of theology spread out through the centuries—theology, as Plato would say, 'writ large'—and this not only as regards its general subject-matter, but even as respects the definite succession of its parts. The temporal and the logical order correspond."

The order, in historical sequence, is theology, the doctrine of God; anthropology, the doctrine of man, including sin; Christology, the doctrine of the person of Christ; soteriology (objective), the doctrine of the work of Christ, especially the atonement; subjective soteriology, the doctrine of the application of redemption; eschatology, the doctrine of the last things. This sequence, we are asked to believe, is the logical order. It may be argued that the logical order is theology, anthropology, Christology, since Christ must be set forth as God and man; but

it may be argued with equal force that in the logical order Christology should precede anthropology, since theology as the doctrine of the Trinity is not exhausted till the full import of the idea of the Second Person, of the Son, is explained. Again, it is possible to maintain that eschatology should logically precede soteriology. The means of salvation owes its importance to the significance of man's destiny, and that destiny must be understood before the Saviour's work can be appreciated. Eschatology is less discussed than any of the other doctrines or dogmas, and it is not easy to discover whether in Protestantism the doctrine of the last things has passed into a dogma. "Eschatology," Prof. Orr says,

"enters on what may be called its mythological phase in the Middle Ages. The invisible world is divided into Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory, and imagination revels in descriptions of the topography, arrangements, and experiences of each region. The Reformation swept away these creations of terror and fancy, and reverted to the severe antithesis of Heaven and Hell."

In spite of his statement regarding the sweeping away of these creations, Prof. Orr goes on to say that the liberties which the holiest of men—Jonathan Edwards is named—permitted themselves in picturing the torments of the lost were very awful. The mythological phase evidently did not end with the Reformation. The complexity and difficulty of the eschatological problem are admitted, and the statement is made that Scripture divides men at the Judgment and leaves them divided, and there is reference to the term *aiōnios*. The complexity of the problem may certainly be admitted, when, on the one hand, the writer piously reflects that we should see that "we do not ourselves fail to enter into the rest of God through unbelief," and when, on the other hand, we remember that in the most detailed parable regarding the Judgment there is not a word regarding belief or unbelief. The conclusion of the whole book seems to be that there has been progress in dogma in the past; that there may be, and perhaps must be, progress of eschatology from doctrine to dogma; and that when this progress is finished the work of theology as a science will be complete.

The Atonement and Intercession of Christ, by the late Principal David Charles Davies, Trevecca (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark), is edited by Mr. D. E. Jenkins, who contributes an interesting and appreciative biographical note regarding the author. The articles which form this book were written month by month, from 1862 to 1864, for a little penny periodical, and were produced after a special study of the doctrine, in connexion with the reading of Dr. Lewis Edwards's 'Doctrine of the Atonement,' for Bible-class purposes. The book will doubtless be welcomed by the friends of the author; and while it cannot be said to be an exhaustive or learned theological treatise, it gives us a sight of Calvinism as expounded in the last generation. It would be unbecoming to criticize the teaching of a man who died so recently as 1891, and who in his life did not apparently intend that the articles should be reproduced. The style and thought, however, of the writer may be illustrated. An important question and a direct answer are thus stated: "If it is again asked, Did God purpose the salvation of all? The Calvinist's reply is, No, only of those that are invited to Jesus." It would be difficult, it may safely be said, to find a New Testament warrant for the doctrine contained in this passage:—

"Who in the court above makes it compulsory for Christ to plead, so that a believing sinner may obtain forgiveness? Not conscience, for that is within the sinner's own breast. Not Satan, for he has been cast out from heaven. It must then be the Law, or 'Moses' (to use our Lord's term) 'that accuseth you.' Christ, therefore, pleads for forgiveness for the sinner against the accusations of Moses; and all the concern that the Law has in him is a matter of justice. But the Advocate is as righteous as the Law itself."

While Moses doth accuse me,
I give to Christ my plea,
He's righteous, I unrighteous,
And He has died for me.

The doctrine of propitiation is thus crudely stated:—

"Money payment, in a business transaction, secures possession, on the mere score of justice, to the one who pays, of all he pays for. Similarly, the pardon of Christ, as the propitiation, guarantees, on the ground of justice to Him, 'that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life.'"

Handbooks for the Clergy: Patristic Study. By Henry Barclay Swete, D.D., Litt.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. (Longmans & Co.)—This is a most excellent manual. It contains within a limited space a large amount of pertinent and valuable information. It omits nothing that might be fairly expected in such a book. The notices of the various authors are fair and will stimulate to study. Prof. Swete shows great judgment and skill in briefly characterizing the merits of the books discussed, and the work is written with grace and elegance. It is designed for the young clergy of the English Church. It is therefore natural that great prominence should be given to the opinions of men who have been the ornaments of that Church in recent times, such as Lightfoot, Westcott, and Hort. But it is curious to see St. Irenæus and St. Hippolytus described as "representative Churchmen." At the same time, Prof. Swete is eminently just to those who are outside his own Church.

Addresses on the Revised Version of Holy Scripture. By C. J. Ellicott, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester. (S.P.C.K.)—The Bishop of Gloucester delivered these addresses in order to persuade the clergy of his diocese to use the Revised Version at the lectern in the public service of the Church, and his arguments would lead to the regular employment of that version in all worship. The line which he follows is to show that there was much need of revision; that the men who were selected for this task were eminently qualified for it; that they devoted themselves with great earnestness to do the work effectively; and that, in fact, they achieved complete success. The bishop in adopting this method narrates fully the history of the whole undertaking in an interesting manner, and his own personal and intimate acquaintance with all the details is guarantee that the history is trustworthy. It would be difficult to gainsay the conclusion to which he comes, that the Revised Version is in many points much more accurate and faithful than the Authorized, and that "the English Bible in its most correct form can never be rightly withheld from our public ministrations." But we doubt if the bishop is correct in thinking that the revisers achieved a complete success. In fact, his own remarks suggest that no revision can be final and that the revisers did not take that modern view of the nature of the language of the New Testament which now prevails among scholars, though he endeavours to prove that they did. Moreover, he does not deal with the objection which many have made to the public use of the version—namely, that owing to the harshness of the rhythm, as compared with that of the Authorized Version, it is less pleasing to the ear and more difficult to read. Possibly this might still be amended. And there can be no doubt that the churches should hear the Bible read in the version in which the rendering is most accurate and trustworthy. The bishop advises his clergy to explain the matter fully to their congregations before introducing the Revised Version, and he requests them to study for this purpose Westcott's 'Lessons of the Revised Version of the New Testament.' But Westcott's work appeals mainly to scholars. There ought to be a tractate containing a popular proof of the superiority of the one version over the other. The form which the bishop's remarks took did not allow of this, for he

could not present the various passages beside each other, and the reader has to take his word for it that the Revised Version is the better.

Monasticism, its Ideals and History; and The Confessions of St. Augustine. Two Lectures by Adolf Harnack. Translated into English by E. E. Kellett and F. H. Marseille, Ph.D. (Williams & Norgate.)—The first of the two lectures of which this book consists was delivered in Darmstadt twenty years ago, and is described by its author as a youthful production. It takes a rapid survey of the great epochs in Church history, when monachism played an important part, and exhibits the changing nature of asceticism in the different periods. It is a thoughtful, interesting, and suggestive sketch. The lecture has reached a fifth improved edition. Prof. Harnack states that he has not removed the traces of its youthfulness, but has taken care that no opinion remains in it which he does not now hold. The second lecture first appeared in 1888, and was reprinted almost without change in 1895. It is an account of Augustine as seen in his 'Confessions.' Prof. Harnack seems to us inclined to take a too lenient view of the vices described in the book, and to form too high an estimate of the mental capacity of the great Father. But the treatise well repays perusal and stimulates reflection. The translators have done their work well. The renderings are accurate, clear, and graceful.

St. Paul and the Roman Law, and other Studies on the Origin of the Form of Doctrine. By W. E. Ball, LL.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—This book presents us with the results of five incursions of a lawyer into the regions of theology. In the first three he is occupied with the effect of Roman law on St. Paul, on the formularies of the Church, and on ante-Nicene theology. In the other two he examines the connexion between Philo Judæus and St. John and the New Testament quotation of uncanonical Scripture. The papers are fresh, interesting, and instructive. They are well written, lay out their subjects clearly, and are calculated to encourage thought. The writer is apt to do harm to himself by depreciating what others have done. Thus he says:—

"Modern advanced criticism on the Fourth Gospel seems to take too little account of the influence of Alexandria, not merely as the intellectual centre of the world, but also as a great—perhaps the greatest—centre of the Jewish race during the first century." This is an extraordinary statement to make at a time when the commentaries on St. John's Gospel are full of discussions on the relation of the Gospel to Philo. Again, he says:—

"A study of the intellectual environment of the writers of the New Testament, and of the early Fathers, is necessary to a comprehension of the development of Christian theology. The following pages are designed to contribute in some small measure to this study, which has been too much neglected in the past, and is only beginning to receive the attention it deserves."

Possibly Dr. Ball refers only to the theologians of this country, but even if this be the case, his statement is not strictly correct. His article on Roman law in ante-Nicene theology treats principally of Tertullian. He does not seem to know that the opinions which he has propounded have been discussed in many of the monographs which have appeared on that Father within the last twenty years. Dr. Ball is not very successful as an exponent of Scripture. Thus he says of Galatians iv. 7, quoting it from the Authorized Version, "an heir of God through Christ": "The Revised Version, however, has adopted a supposed emendation of the Greek text, and in it the passage reads: 'and if a son, an heir through God.'" The reading "an heir through God" is not an emendation, but is guaranteed by the best MSS. and by patristic evidence, and has been adopted by the best editors. Dr. Ball is, therefore, rather unfortunate in his remark on it: "The phrase 'an heir through God' seems meaning-

less in any juridical sense, and cannot, I think, have been used by Paul." He finds a similar difficulty in Ephesians i. 13, 14; but perhaps his difficulty might have been lessened if he had carefully attended to the translation of the Revised Version. This translation is, "In whom, having also believed, ye were sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise, which is an earnest of our inheritance, unto the redemption of God's own possession, unto the praise of his glory." Dr. Ball quotes this with a large number of inaccuracies, which we mark in italics: "In whom having also believed, ye were sealed with the Holy Ghost of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance, until the redemption of the purchased possession, to the praise of His glory." Dr. Ball says in regard to these verses: "As translated, it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign any precise meaning to this passage," and then he supplies a translation of his own. If he had noticed that "until" (*eis*) of the Authorized Version is corrected into "unto" with the same meaning as the *eis* in "unto the praise of his glory," he would not have fallen into the mistakes he has made in his new translation. But Greek is not his strong point. He assigns, for instance, a new meaning to *στίχος*, "the stichos being an artificial division somewhat corresponding to the 'folio' in English legal documents." In the first five chapters Dr. Ball treats very nearly the same subjects as Mr. Buss in his 'Roman Law and History in the New Testament.' But, on the whole, the divine is more accurate in his exposition of Roman law than the lawyer. Thus Dr. Ball's statement in regard to "betrothal" is too general. "Either party," he says, "might break off the engagement, subject to liability to an action for breach of promise." But a passage in Aulus Gellius renders it likely that such action was legal only in Latium and not in Rome, and that even in Latium it disappeared with the extension of the citizenship to that region by the *lex Julia*. Inaccuracies of a like nature occur throughout the book; but they are insignificant. The work deserves high praise, and especial commendation is due to the chapters which deal with New Testament quotation of uncanonical Scripture. They are conceived in a liberal spirit, and worked out with a single desire to attain the truth.

The Coming Unity: the Problem of the Churches. By the Rev. Alfred J. Harvey. (Elliot Stock.)—This little book of sixty-eight pages, which Mr. Harvey modestly calls "an essay," gives evidence of much care and research. In his brief historical sketch he refers to the "widespread unspirituality and inefficiency" in the Church of England from the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century, and gives two special instances of this—one the absence of lay workers, the other that public prayer of any sort was illegal except in church or a licensed Dissenting chapel, so that even the Church Missionary Society for the first thirty years of its existence had to open and close its public meetings without prayer. The aim of the book is to show that brotherliness in its fullest extent may exist among all Christian denominations, although the ecclesiastical systems may differ. The author does not seek for any attempt at uniformity, as "diversity will always exist—diversity based on the differences of men's minds and manners, but the residual diversity will in no way mar the perfect unity of the Church." A letter Creighton wrote to Dr. Guinness Rogers in the last year of his life is quoted as showing that he entertained the same views:—

"I can conceive of a Christian Commonwealth consisting of bodies of believers, each with opinions of their own, even about matters of organization, understanding one another and respecting one another, yet conscious of a common purpose which transcends all human methods."

Mr. Harvey makes reference to the loyalty of the Evangelical Free Churches to the

essential verities of the Christian faith, and to the fact that certain works of theology written by members of these churches rank as textbooks in some of the Church of England colleges and the universities. Mention is made of the extraordinary growth of the Free Churches: in 1896 their places of worship supplied a larger number of sittings than those belonging to the Church of England, while the estimated number of communicants is equal to the estimated number in the English Church. Mr. Harvey desires that both ministers and people should avail themselves of every opportunity of brotherly intercourse and co-operation; in this way

"the bitterness, and rivalries, and envyings, which are an inheritance from former times, will steadily be abolished, and at length will be but a strange and sad memory of the past."

Mr. Harvey does not touch upon the education question. We have always considered that the best solution for this is that the education in the Board schools should be entirely secular, and that the buildings should be open at convenient times for teachers of the various denominations to give religious instruction as the parents may desire.

The Ancient Catholic Church. By R. Rainy, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—We welcome this fresh and original contribution to the literature of early Church history. Dr. Rainy's learning and accuracy are beyond praise. Church history is so often the happy hunting-ground of the rhetorical ecclesiastic that it is pleasant to come across a work distinguished by severe lucidity and unmoving intellectual serenity. The writer condemns or approves without passion. It would not be true to say that Dr. Rainy has no prejudices; the Presbyterian bias is undoubtedly noticeable here and there, and the accounts of the development of the Church's system, never sympathetic, become less than adequate when he is dealing with such a subject as monasticism. But, on the whole, the judicial character of the work is only less prominent than its intellectual force. For it is this latter quality that strikes us most on a careful reading. The facts are, of course, not new. The presentment of them is never quite attractive. But the unceasing commentary is always real thinking, always suggestive and stimulating. The gradual development, whether of Church institutions or theology or heresy, is also extremely well brought out. Every effort is made to give each factor its due importance, and to suggest a rational account of the whole. The student cannot possibly fail to gain a great deal by careful study of this book, which is quite unlike the ordinary Church history of "commerce." But it will not, we fear, be of service to the general public. As a commentary it is useful. As a statement of the case as it presents itself to a mind singularly keen, judicial, and active, it is of great interest, and, indeed, ought to remain a standard expression of the mental characteristics it embodies. As a storehouse of facts it is accurate. As a guide to the literature of the subject it is well informed, although we miss any references to Bishop Westcott's interesting essays on Tertullian and Origen, to Mr. Burkitt's lecture on 'Early Christianity outside the Roman Empire,' and to Boissier's 'La Fin du Paganisme.' But the great defect of the book lies in its narrative. Dr. Rainy seems to have no power whatever to tell a story, and none of the dramatic insight without which true history never has been and never will be written. It is not that his interest is obviously in the development of ideas rather than in that of external organization, but that his matter is always dead to him, the subject for dissection. Even of the personalities who do interest him he supplies but meagre and jejune accounts; and the book as a whole could never give an adequate picture to any one who was previously ignorant of the subject. From beginning to end one can hardly say that a single man is made to live for the reader,

certainly not Athanasius or Cyril or Basil. In the pages of Newman, whatever his defects—and they are great—the Arian controversy lives again, and even Prof. Gwatkin awakens the sympathy or antipathy of his reader. But Principal Rainy provides a cold, if correct analysis of forces which is no more real history than an abstract of a chapter of Stubbs on the 'Constitution.' His attitude of aloofness and superiority, pleasant as a change from the ecclesiastical hysteria of partisans, is yet far removed from that combination of sympathy with knowledge which is so markedly characteristic of another recent work in the same field, the Bishop of Salisbury's 'Ministry of Grace.' Thus Dr. Rainy will always be suggestive and valuable to the reflecting mind, but he has not supplied an adequate presentment of the origins and early activity of what is at once the most original and the most conventional, the most attractive and the most repellent, the noblest and the meanest of all human institutions—the Catholic Church.

SHORT STORIES.

North, South, and Over the Sea. By M. E. Francis. ("The Country Life Library" and Newnes.)—This unusually substantial and well-turned-out volume contains fifteen stories of rural life by Mrs. Francis Blundell, which have previously appeared in *Country Life* and in *Longman's* and the *Cornhill* magazines. Five of them are concerned with Lancashire villagers, five with South-Country rustics, and five with the affairs of Irish peasants. One, 'Sentiment and Feelin', is no story at all, but an amusing little magazine sketch of North-Country manners and customs; and several others, such as 'Heather in Holborn' (an admirable little word-picture, instinct with genuine pathos), are so slight in plot that one might call them descriptive essays rather than narratives. Altogether the volume has a most pleasing and wholesome atmosphere, and is better worth reading and keeping than are most collections of short stories. They are really concerned with country life and country folk, and are not a mere literary exploitation of a fashionable topic, as are so many of the professedly rural stories. Mrs. Blundell's rustics deliver themselves of no elaborate prose poems in praise of snails or daffodils or sunsets, and are never consciously picturesque. They are too real for that, and their slow humour, when shown at all, is genuine and ponderous, and provocative of leisurely and delightful chuckles from the discerning reader. "Tis just what you do say, Mrs. Domesy—it be a reg'lar romance," says one of the author's Dorset cottagers of the history of Brother John's exceedingly unromantic matrimonial affairs, a history more delectable by half than most "reg'lar romances," because unaffectedly humorous. Mrs. Blundell, despite the soundness of her observation, is not always consistent or accurate in her use of rural dialects, but her sketches can well stand alone; they do not depend for their interest upon any technical quality, but upon their truth, their simplicity, their real humour and pathos, and their close relation to real flesh-and-blood rustic life. These are not common merits, and are worthy respectful consideration.

The Passing of the Flagship, and other Stories. By Major W. P. Drury. (Bullen.)—More than any other writer of the day, with perhaps one exception, Major Drury has the art, or rather the gift, of so telling a story that the characters live, and the incidents, however impossible, become for the time actual verities. We may know that Pringle never could have made his very remarkable Progress, but as we read the account of it we feel sure that he did, and that all would have gone well if the jib-sheet had not jammed; we know that the whole thing is a ghastly imagining, but with the spell upon us we do not doubt that the Man at the Window watched the sunset and

wrote a name on the glass with a dying effort. So we welcome a new volume by their creator, and though there is not in it anything quite up to the same level of fun or of power, the stories—ten in number—are, none the less, exceptionally good. In four of them our old friend the retired private of marines, now landlord of the Coach and Horses on Dartmoor, displays his admirable powers of invention; and his account of the way in which a missionary trouble at I-chang on the Yang-tse was put to rest by him and Jannaway, the marine officer, and Ah-Fat, the Chinese cook of the river gunboat Sneeze—"a round-sterned, pot-bellied, twin-screw, third-class bug-trap," which "rolled like a dyin' 'umming-top, steered like a makee-learn's bicycle, and was as chockful o' cockroaches as a ripe Gorgonzola is o' mites"—is a really exquisite piece of fooling. On the other hand, the story of the Lady Daphne's death, told without the intervention of Mr. Paget, is as fine in its grim tragedy as that of the Boer—who has happily nothing to do with the war—put under the pump for pretending to speak Zulu is in its farcical comedy. We can do with more of Major Drury's stories as soon as he likes to let us have them.

Zike Mouldom. By Orme Agnus. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—Orme Agnus, as he explains to us in his preface to these short stories, is anxious to convey a better impression of his friend the navy than is likely to be conveyed by the brutal manners and language of the individual who represents the class. It is difficult to avoid sentiment in the task of whitewashing a notorious black sheep, but in the chapters collected under the title of 'The Navigators' the author has steered his course with some success. Whilst preserving the coarseness of his tongue and not a few of his bad ways, the Lancashire navy, as portrayed in these pages, entirely convinces us that under his moleskins he possesses a heart of gold and a saving sense of humour, not to speak of considerable heroism and power of self-sacrifice for his friends. There are one or two forcible situations in these chapters, but the tragedy is more lightly handled than in the history of Zike Mouldom, a strong study of character, but a little overstrained. The last two stories in the book are delightfully humorous, but it is not easy in these days for any chronicler of Dorset rustic life to be entirely original.

The Handsome Quaker, and other Stories. By Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson). (Bullen.)—'The Handsome Quaker' gives its name to a volume containing eighteen of Miss Tynan's short stories. They are mostly slight sketches of Irish life and manners, and have much of the author's well-known power of revealing beauty and pathos in unexpected places and circumstances. Some of them seem very familiar to us, though we fancy they have not been published elsewhere, for there is no mention of any such appearance.

TRAVEL.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish *The Web of Empire: a Diary of the Imperial Tour of the present Prince and Princess of Wales*, by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, who was officially attached to the Duke of Cornwall during the journey. The illustrations are from the pencil of the Chevalier de Martino. The authorized account is, on the whole, better than the other volumes that we have read upon the same subject, although they were excellent. It has been an advantage in some respects to Sir D. M. Wallace to have had the best sources of information. On the other hand, he has doubtless been under disabilities as to the use which he could reasonably make of all that he has been privileged to see and hear. But this restraint has also operated in the

case of those less strictly bound, and there are no indiscretions in any of the volumes. Indiscretions are sometimes the salt of such narratives, which may be dull without them. No one of the books is dull, and, although no one of them is in a literary sense important, they all may play a worthy part, and this one above others.

The most weighty chapter is one upon colonial patriotism and Imperial Federation, in which Sir D. M. Wallace pumps cold water on the hopes not only of those rash persons who wish to give the colonies a representation in the Imperial Parliament for which they do not ask, but even of those who, with less indiscretion, only call on the colonies to pay their share of the cost of the British fleet. He begins by making larger admissions than were perhaps necessary to those to whose views the colonial opinions which ultimately he has to state are opposed. He says that only a few years ago most of the larger colonies were not at all indisposed to detach themselves gradually from the mother country, and that this is now so changed that even on their side there is a desire that the bonds of union should be strengthened. It is not possible to discover, even a few years ago, representative colonial utterances tending directly to separation. Many distinguished colonial politicians of all ages at one time or other in their career have used language which pointed towards separation, but in no case that we remember has there been any authoritative expression of public desire to that effect in any leading colony. On the other hand, we do not believe that in Australia there has been a recent movement in the opposite direction, or that either the Commonwealth Parliament or any legislature of any one of the Australian states is in favour of anything which can be properly called a strengthening of "the bonds of union." The matter is one of considerable importance, and it is one as to which public opinion here is being misled by men who ought to know the danger of exaggeration on the subject. We agree with our chronicler so far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned. We think that in New Zealand matters have remained as they were, with some recent strengthening of the sentimental tie, and that in Australia there has been little change. Of the separate colonies Victoria was for many years in favour of some strengthening of the bonds of union. New South Wales was, on the whole, fiercely against it; and the Commonwealth Parliament is against it. Sir D. M. Wallace, in believing, as he evidently does, that Australia has drawn and is drawing closer to us, points to the desire of France and Germany to acquire fresh territories beyond the sea as a standing danger to Australia, recognized by Australia to the extent of a belief that under the domination of Germany its freedom would be lost. No representative Australian—certainly no Australian Parliament—really believes that Australia stands in the slightest danger from Germany in any circumstances. The author rightly tells us that the action of Germany in New Guinea and in Samoa, and of France in the New Hebrides, alarmed Australia, which is true; but underneath the alarm lay not fear of conquest, but fear of more markets being closed against the Sydney trade, and more convicts being sent to the neighbourhood of Australia. Sir D. M. Wallace names New Caledonia; but so far from fearing conquest from New Caledonia, the Australians expect, in the event of war with France, to be able without much difficulty to help themselves to the outlying dominions of the French Republic. Of course, Australians are glad to have the assistance in such matters of the British Foreign Office and of the British fleet. He goes on to suggest that even the Australians aspire to closer union with the mother country; but he has

received very influential warning, which he thinks it right to impress upon the British public, that the colonies—and here he writes generally—look with profound distrust on any proposal tending to restrict the large measure of independence which they enjoy, and that they would not at all like the idea of being brought under the authority of any body outside their own limits, even if they should have a voice in its deliberations. We ourselves should have thought that New Zealand would, on the whole, accept the necessary conditions of this "closer union." But undoubtedly Australia would refuse; and to gain New Zealand would be the very way to lose Australia. So far as representation either in Parliament or in any Imperial Council is concerned, we agree with our author that we must be content to let well alone. We had, however, hoped that it might be possible to obtain contribution from the colonies towards the fleet. Sir D. M. Wallace quotes an influential member of the present Canadian Government as telling him that Canada could not be induced to furnish an annual fixed subsidy for Imperial purposes, and he quotes the opinion to the same effect of the great leader of the other party—the late Sir J. Macdonald. We should have thought that Canada would be willing to furnish a fixed subsidy, but that it could, perhaps, only be obtained by buying it by preferential trade advantages which, by raising the price of many necessities both of life and manufacture, would cost us dear—probably too dear to make the operation defensible. But if it is the case that Australia—preferential trade or no preferential trade—will refuse a general contribution, then we agree that it is useless to propose it.

In a very different part of the book the author briefly describes the Gibraltar controversy, and we are inclined to regret that he did not point out the necessity of the construction of docks at Gibraltar, even given the fact that they are under possible fire from the Spanish shore. His words as they stand may perhaps add to the popular feeling that a mistake was made, whereas the fact is that there are no new circumstances, and that when the pressure was applied by Parliament to cause the construction of the docks, both those who applied it and the Government were perfectly aware of the range of guns and the difficulty of hitting them, and had to build the docks for perfectly sound reasons all the same. The full discussion of the subject involves the contemplation of hypotheses with regard to our own action and that of other powers which are of a disagreeable nature and best avoided in time of peace as being calculated to provoke irritation and in the long run war.

Of the lighter portions of the book, the descriptions of pageants are admirable, and there are even a few good, but rather unofficial and "wicked," stories. The great Victorian march past of the friendly societies and trade unions included some Irish bodies. They had come among themselves to a compromise with regard to their attitude, which no doubt they thought logically sound. It had evidently been decided that, while some Nationalists were prepared to take part in a demonstration which might be called one in favour of "British Royalty," and even to allow their bands to play the National Anthem, on the ground no doubt that in Australia they were loyal because they were "free," yet, on the other hand, being disloyal because "not free" at home, they must continue at the same time to point this out. So they carried their flags representing British tyranny in Ireland. Sir D. M. Wallace duly chronicles the appearance of the great banner in which weeping Ireland mourned her martyr patriots at the very head of this cheering demonstration. He does not clearly tell us whether the Sons of Erin and the Irish National Foresters were separated by

any more steady-going item of the procession from the Orangemen who came behind, and, indeed, he says "immediately behind them." It would have been painful if just in front of the Royal guests the Orange trumpeter and beef-eaters had trodden on the heels of the Sons of Erin, with the usual characteristically Irish or even Belfast-like results.

Across Many Seas, by Mr. Alfred Kinnear (Bristol, Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), is a general reminiscence of events in the life of a well-known Lobby correspondent. His picture of early London is an interesting one, although we doubt the exact accuracy to date of some of the facts, and note that he describes as a "hooded dog-cart" the "cab" of the exquisites of the fifties. The peg-top trouser was, we thought, a little before the general fame of Poole; but here it is possible that Mr. Kinnear is right. Poole was famous with a select class before he was known to a larger public. Mr. Kinnear is wrong, we think, in suggesting that in the early sixties New York was "twelve or fourteen days" from us, in the sense in which it is now "six days." The Scotia, we fancy, was a ship of the time Mr. Kinnear names, and that large paddle-steamer regularly accomplished the trip in eight days and some hours. He perhaps exaggerates the close nature of London society, when he says that forty years ago it was impenetrable to a man of trade. He has just been naming the financiers, and we cannot forget the rapid attainment of social position by Hudson, who had nothing but finance to recommend him. Mr. Kinnear also is inclined to exaggerate the recent falling-off in our carrying trade. Forty years ago, he says, we possessed the carrying trade of the world, and he contrasts in this respect that period with the present day. We should be inclined to think that, although there has been some relative decline in the last three years, we still possess, even at the present moment, a larger share of the carrying trade of the world than we did in 1860, which is the year that Mr. Kinnear seems to have in mind. Among the most interesting reminiscences in the volume are many which concern blockade-running to the Southern States, and we read Mr. Kinnear's account of one of the captains with the impression that his Gordon might possibly have been the well-known Cambridge rowing man who was heir to the earldom of Aberdeen. We fancy, however, that the surmise with which the chapter ends is true, and that Mr. Kinnear's Gordon was Hobart Pasha. His book will be found of considerable interest by the general public, and the fact that holes may be picked in it upon small points does not affect that interest. "Vodkar" should be relieved in a subsequent edition of its unnecessary *r*. The name "Mackonochie" is wrong, though its holder is, in fact, a member of Parliament, doubtless well known to Mr. Kinnear. The summer of 1886 is the wrong date for the conception of the Home Rule Bill, described as being before the scheme was circulated by a news agency. The date should be 1885. The County Council has no control over the Green Park, as might be imagined from one reference in the volume. All these, however, are mere trifles, and the book will please its public. In the account of the Tower of Cape Coast Castle, haunted by the ghost of "L. E. L.," there is nothing to show that Mr. Kinnear is acquainted with the story of that poetess. Even if this be so, we hardly wonder; for L. E. Landon's poems are, perhaps, forgotten by all except the curious.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE poetry of the troubadours is not only remarkable in itself for vigour of thought and expression, for sonority of language, and for a variety and music of metre such as has never

been matched since; it also holds a most important place in the development of the Southern Romance languages and their literature. No student of early Italian poetry can afford to neglect it; indeed, without some knowledge of it a good deal of Dante himself is hardly intelligible. Yet there has hitherto been no book in English which could be recommended to the beginner as containing, in a handy form, some instruction in the grammar and formation of the language, together with specimens of the literature sufficient in number and variety to afford adequate practice in reading it, and a stimulus to pursue the study. Commendation is therefore due to Mr. H. J. Chaytor, or his publishers, the Clarendon Press, or both, for a little book entitled *The Troubadours of Dante*, wherein are specimens of the poetry of the seven troubadours whom Dante mentions, and one, Bernard de Ventadour, whom he does not, but from whom he may plausibly be supposed to have taken some hints. This requirement of being, so to say, on Dante's visiting list, as a condition of inclusion in the volume, of course interferes with its completeness as a collection of samples of troubadour poetry; one misses famous people like Guillem de Cabestanh, Peire Cardenal, Marcabrun, Raimbaut de Vaqueiras (who might claim admission as the author of the earliest extant verses in vernacular Italian), and a score of other not less famous names. But, at any rate, it is a beginning, and the student who has worked through Mr. Chaytor's book conscientiously will be in a position to grapple with most of the perplexities of the *trobar clus*. Provençal is a language that takes a good deal of learning, and the beginner must not fancy that Italian or French will be of much help to him. The former, indeed, is likely to be a hindrance. Provençal words have an abominable habit of taking the shape of Italian words of quite another origin and signification. The reader who sees *cabal*, and jumps at the meaning "horse," will find himself "badly left"; and before resigning himself to the conviction that in the words *era cor* the first is an adverb, the second a verb, he will probably have got the sense of the passage into a hopeless tangle by trying to take them as in Italian. No European language, again, can compare with Provençal in the number of words which with an identical appearance have different, sometimes several different, significations: a fact which was not without its effect, and not a wholly beneficent effect, on poetical practice. Notes and glossaries are therefore especially needed by the beginner in this language; and Mr. Chaytor has done well to furnish his little chrestomathy pretty copiously with these. He has also given a sketch of the philology and the grammar. Under the former head a word or two might perhaps have been added with advantage to set the student pondering on the curious position of Provençal, as a kind of sample-room of the phonetic changes shown by the Romance languages generally. Looking at some of these, one hardly wonders at the old theory which made it the parent, under Latin, of them all. Thus, if one group of Provençal dialects turns *fact-* into *fach*, while another evolves from it *fait*, is not this what we find in the two great groups of the Iberian peninsula? At other times we see strong affinities with the Romance tongues of the Eastern Alps. A word on this aspect of the subject would have added interest. Talking of philology, we cannot accept the view which Mr. Chaytor seems to favour, that *trobar*, in the sense of "to write poetry," is the primitive, whence comes the general meaning of "find." Has Mr. Chaytor looked up the word in his Diez? The poems selected are good typical specimens of the writers, and of course those cited by Dante are included. A place might perhaps have been found for Bertran de Born's 'Belh

m'es quan vei camjar lo senhoratge,' a fine exercise on the theme of "Age, I do abhor thee; Youth, I do adore thee." The notes are useful, though we have marked one or two places where help that seems wanted is not supplied. In Giraut de Bornelh's 'Si m sentis fizels amies' there seems to be something wrong with the second stanza as given, a line being clearly deficient, and an important rhyme thereby lost. In line 16 of the same, *jorns ferials* is probably "ferial days": a very different thing from "holidays," as Mr. Chaytor will find if he consults a work on ritual. And we should render lines 27-30, "Listen: young nor old, when once it is in (runs into) his power, chooses of two evils the greater; King Lewis would not do it." What the last allusion may mean we know no more than Mr. Chaytor—it must be to some act of Lewis VII., who was not a wise man; but with reference to his note on line 28, we may observe that a possessive pronoun in Provençal is not, any more than in French or Italian, apt to follow the gender of the word which it represents; so that his reason for taking *sa* as referring to *amor* is hardly convincing. An index of first lines would have been a comfort. We have said, by the way, nothing of the introduction: a very sensible and suggestive sketch of the social conditions in Southern France during the troubadour period, with some discussion of the curious phenomenon of "courtly love" which has so deeply affected the course of European morals.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN publishes *A Pioneer of Imperial Federation in Canada*, by Sir Frederick Young, the somewhat ambiguous title of which means that Sir Frederick Young, who is an old advocate of Imperial Federation, has lately been travelling in Canada, and gives us his impressions, followed by a chapter and an appendix dealing with the subject of Imperial Federation. When we speak of a pioneer of a cause we generally imply that that cause has advanced on its march, but it can hardly be said that the project for the representation of the colonies in an Imperial Parliament has made way since 1885 or 1886. Indeed, it is hardly more advanced towards practical conclusion than it was when Franklin first treated of it before the days of the American revolution. Sir Frederick Young does not face any of the difficulties; for example, India is not named at all. Yet to give a large measure of control of the affairs of the Empire to ten millions of people in the colonies and refuse it to the Indian Empire, which pays more than one-third of the cost of the British army, is difficult; while how the voice of India could be expressed is a still more perplexing question. Moreover, there is no attempt to decide what are the affairs of the Empire. Difficulties with the United States might arise out of the position of Ireland. Both parties in most of the colonies are in favour of a measure of advanced Home Rule for Ireland. The colonial representatives in the Imperial Parliament would declare that such a measure must be granted. It would be difficult for a majority in the United Kingdom either to admit or to deny their claim to be heard upon the question. The volume before us causes those who do not already favourably know Sir Frederick Young to respect him as an individual, but it does not advance the solution of the question in which he is interested.

The Pronoun "I" and the Interjection "O." By Clarence Newsome. (Belfast, McCaw, Stevenson & Orr.)—Mr. Clarence Newsome, whose reading strikes us as greater than his judgment, has observed that the English are alone in distinguishing the pronoun I and the interjection O by capital letters. He seems to be unaware that in Chaucer, Tindale, and Wyclif, for example, the *i* or *y* is frequently written without capitals to distinguish it, and that, on the other hand, the dropping of the capital letters for all substantives, except at

the beginning of a sentence, is quite a modern improvement in English writing and printing. However that may be, Mr. Newsome seizes on this characteristic, and describes it as arising solely from an instinctive respect for personality ("O," he explains, is most frequently used with the second person), and this "great metaphysical glory of the English language" is "the outward and visible sign, the tangible sacrament, of English freedom, and has its foundation deep in the nature of the English race." For the English race is the perfection of the Gothic, and the various Gothic races which unite and blend in this perfect stock represent all that is best and greatest, most generous, humane, and free. The Latin races, on the other hand, are the deadliest foes of freedom in any form. So far from respecting the principle of personality are they, that they worship what Mr. Newsome is pleased to call a Brahman of the neuter gender—among the ancient Romans, that is, the authority of the State; among the modern Roman Catholics, the authority of the Church. And the conclusion of our author is that the English principle implies and requires no peace with Rome, because Rome, ancient or modern, will not admit any peace with freedom. We leave the rest of Mr. Newsome's theories to those of our readers who may care to study further this curious No Popery pamphlet in the guise of a philosophical system. For ourselves we dare offer no criticisms of his views or arguments, for he would doubtless stigmatize them as "inane almost to the extent of idiocy" (p. 279), or perhaps merely exclaim, as in Appendix B, "What a wonderful year has 1898 been!"

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co. publish *The Commonwealth as Publican: an Examination of the Gothenburg System*, by Mr. John Walker. The volume is welcome in that the author adopts a scientific method in his examination of the temperance problem. The subject has been too often approached in a spirit of vague denunciation, and with a neglect of that careful study which should prevail in every branch of social science. Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's 'Temperance Problem and Social Reform' and this volume show a distinct advance in temperance literature. Mr. Walker criticizes adversely the Gothenburg system, and deprecates its adoption in this country. By means of carefully gathered statistics he seeks to prove that it has not caused a decrease in Gothenburg in the number of arrests for drunkenness, in the amount of liquor consumed per head, or in pauperism, and declares: "That the movement is retrograde, the arrests for drunkenness, the consumption of spirits, and the other data we have mentioned, all go to show" (p. 38). Mr. Walker thus differs from Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell, and, indeed, criticizes their views. He holds that the "social and political menace" of the liquor trade would be greater if a system like that of Gothenburg were adopted in this country, and views with suspicion the recently formed trusts and companies for opening and maintaining model public-houses. Doubtless advocates of the Gothenburg system have answers to Mr. Walker's criticisms; nevertheless, his book should lead social reformers to pause before committing themselves to the belief that Norway and Sweden have solved the temperance problem. The weakest portion of Mr. Walker's book is the concluding chapter, with its suggested alternatives to the system. He seems to favour legislation somewhat on the lines of the present Licensing Bill of His Majesty's Government; he also urges temperance reformers not only to continue the work of moral suasion, but also to provide counter-attractions to the public-house. Notwithstanding the weakness noticed the volume may be commended.

The Trial of the Sparrow that killed Cock Robin. By E. Mason. With Illustrations by

Ethel Woolmer. (Dean & Son.)—A rhymed sequel to the life of the ill-fated Cock Robin should be a welcome addition to the legendary adventures that have gathered round the name of the celebrated biped. This is an engaging little volume in black and red colouring. Mr. Mason's verses are spirited, with daring rhymes and occasional *jeux de mots* to set off the nonsense. But Miss Ethel Woolmer's clever drawings are the head and front of the entertainment, and a worthy accompaniment to the matter. They testify to careful observation of the laws of line and curve, and a genial perception of the humours and idiosyncrasies of bird and beast.

UNDER the title of *Capo d'Anno* (Milan, Trèves) Signor De Amicis publishes a dozen articles or lectures on miscellaneous topics. The first, from which the book takes its name, purports to depict in a series of appropriate soliloquies the feelings with which a number of typical personages regard the arrival of a new year—in this case the year 1900. All, or nearly all, are curiously cynical—on the writer's part, that is. The only two characters with whom he appears to be in real sympathy are the sentry, who is looking forward to the coming year as that which will see him set free from his enforced service in "snowy, cloudy Italy" (he is a Sicilian), and the emigrant going to seek subsistence in a tropical country for himself and his family. Of the rest, some take a frankly gloomy view of the future, while those who look upon the new era as "a good time coming," either for themselves or the world at large, are meant plainly enough to be taken for sanguine fools. It is an age of disillusion. An article on 'Convivial Eloquence' gives one the impression that complimentary dinners, with their accompaniment of after-dinner speeches, are in Italy no less of an institution than they are here, and that the idiosyncrasies of speakers are much the same. These are depicted with a touch not quite so light as that of Theophrastus or La Bruyère. Of all the types presented to us we are most attracted by the gentleman who, having for once in his life consented to make a speech, prepared a little discourse that was "a miracle of wit and grace." His health having been duly drunk, a friend rose: "Having been requested by Giacinto Gallina to express to you what he feels....." The most pleasant piece in the book—the only one, to our thinking, in which the writer does justice to his admirable powers of description—is the last, 'Sul Moncenisio,' giving a lively account of life on that famous pass, which seems to be a favourite holiday resort of Italians. Of course the military fraternization of the forces who are supposed to be jealously watching each other is amusingly contrasted with the occasionally rather ferocious "patriotism" of the civilian visitors. One episode in the article reflects much honour on the late General Fanti.

Marriage: the Partnership of Marriage. By Roma. (Russell & Co.)—This little book contains some useful hints, and at the end are some poems signed "Anon." We quote the close of the one entitled "Immortal Love":—

O! let us then remember that our lives
Cease not with our inhabitation here.
Spotless our shining garments, pure our thoughts,
Let us retain, or wash away with tears
Aught that befits not immortality.

MESSRS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE send us a *Common Prayer*, with the Coronation Service, portraits of the King and Queen, &c., in a bright red binding which strikes us as somewhat oppressive. Their *Hymns A. and M.* and *Common Prayer*, two little books in a neat case which is in the form of a crown, make better use of red effectively mingled with gold.

The Illustrated London News Record of the Coronation is full of interest and a remark-

ably successful piece of colour-printing. The pictures of persons, such as the Archbishop of Canterbury, are excellent likenesses; we select as of special value among the liberal display of illustrations the colour designs of Westminster Abbey and the arms of the colonies. The 'Record' will be widely appreciated.

WE cannot have too many editions of *The Mill on the Floss*, which Messrs. Blackwood have just reissued in two tasteful little volumes which are just the thing for the tourist.—In their "thin-paper edition" Messrs. Newnes have issued *Shelley's Poems and Bacon's Works*, and in the Caxton series Irving's *Sketch-Book* (2 vols.). Both these issues are desirable and most handy.

WE have on our table *Dark Pages of English History*, by J. R. Willington (Art and Book Company).—*From Hearth to Cloister in the Reign of Charles II.*, by F. Jackson (Burns & Oates).—*The Oxford Point of View, May and June* (Simpkin).—*Livy, Book XXI.*, edited by A. H. Allcroft and B. J. Hayes (Clive).—*The Anabasis of Xenophon, Book II.*, edited by G. H. Nall (Blackie).—*An Arithmetic for Schools*, by J. P. Kirkman and A. E. Field (Arnold).—*Questions on Shakespeare's A Midsummer-Night's Dream*, compiled and arranged by G. Carter (Relfe Brothers).—*Cameos from Nature*, by Mrs. J. T. Gumersall (Partridge).—*Right Reading*, selected from the writings of ten famous authors (Chicago, McClurg).—*Company Training made Easy*, by Capt. H. C. Evans (Gale & Polden).—*Philippa: a Tale*, by Mary E. Shipley (Stock).—*The Poet and Penelope*, by L. P. Truscott (Fisher Unwin).—*The Dane's Daughter*, by W. Downe (Pearson).—*The Shadow of a Third*, by Ubeda (Treherne).—*Love's Mirage*, by D. H. Pryce (Greening).—*The Worlds of the Earth*, by Capt. John S. Hall (Digby & Long).—*Howe Fugaces, Poems*, by W. A. Adams (Stock).—*The Last Muster, and other Poems*, by J. S. Arkwright (Grant Richards).—*The Gospel according to St. Mark, with Introduction and Notes*, edited by A. E. Rubie (Methuen). Among New Editions we have *The Greater Glory*, by Maarten Maartens (Macmillan).—*Rudyard Kipling*, by G. F. Monkshood and G. Gamble (Greening).—*Diet in Relation to Age and Activity*, by Sir Henry Thompson (Warne).

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SIR JOHN WARE EDGAR.

SIR JOHN WARE EDGAR, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who died at Florence on June 4th in his sixty-third year, was one of the best examples of the old Anglo-Indian, showing brilliancy as an administrator united with wide intellectual culture and a rare knowledge of literature. Sir John had served with distinction through the various stages of the Bengal Civil Service, which he joined in 1862; he is mentioned as a specially good host in Lord Roberts's book, and had been through at least one serious crisis. After being one of the most important of the body of men who resisted and eventually defeated the Ilbert Bill, he became chief secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1884. On his retirement in 1892 he was knighted, and for some years had lived at the Villa Guicciardini, outside Florence, devoting his leisure to historical study. His house was the resort of many friends, old and young, who delighted in his brilliant and vivid conversation. He was one of those men who, in the midst of apparently overwhelming work, are able to read books which, even to students, are no light task. He had read the whole of Stubbs's 'Constitutional History,' and was so intimately acquainted with Italian history that he had made a list of minor inaccuracies in Creighton's great work. In Italian literature, from Dante to Leopardi, he was equally at home anywhere, and was, naturally, an especial admirer of Machiavelli. But it was as a friend and adviser, disinterested, sympathetic, and understanding, that he was best known. For his intellectual gifts, great as they were, were even less remarkable than his unaffected and untiring kindness. There was no trouble he would not take, and no amount of thoughtfulness was too great for him. Such men are rare, and their influence is always much wider than their recognition by the world.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE WITH VIOLANTE VISCONTI.

IN the *Athenæum* of September 17th, 1898, I gave some reasons for supposing that Chaucer was present at the marriage of the Duke of Clarence, Edward III.'s second surviving son, to Violante, daughter of Galeazzo Visconti, Lord of Milan, in 1368. The event is, for several reasons, more important than English historians seem hitherto to have thought, judging by the short and incorrect notices they have generally given of it.

Corio, who wrote his 'Storia di Milano' at the beginning of the sixteenth century, is the authority generally quoted for the details of the wedding. He is not, however, a very accurate writer. It is necessary to verify his statements. He copied many of them carelessly from an older and anonymous writer whose MS. 'Annales Mediolanenses' was first edited by Muratori in vol. xvi. of the 'Rerum Italicarum Scriptores.' Corio, for instance (vol. ii. p. 226), gives June 15th as the date of the marriage: 'Addi quindici giugno il prefato signor duca Lionello sposò Violante figlia,' &c. It was in fact on the Monday after Trinity Sunday, June 5th, that the wedding took place. At p. 225 he says the duke entered Milan 'nel diciassettesimo maggio ch'era la vigilia delle Pentecoste.' The vigil of Pentecost did not fall on May 17th in 1368, but on the 27th. The writer of the 'Annals' (p. 738) correctly says, 'Die xxvii. Maji in vigilia Pentecostes Dominus Galeaz exivit per portam Ticinensem Mediolani, eundo obviam prefato illustrissimo Domino Leonello,' &c.; and with this date Muratori in his 'Annali d'Italia,' and Froissart, who was probably present, agree.

Galeazzo gave an immense dowry, in lands and money, with his daughter; Corio (p. 224) and many subsequent writers, including Mr. J. A. Symonds ('Renaissance in Italy,' i. 125) say two hundred thousand golden florins. Paolo Giovio, in his life of Galeazzo (p. 43 b), says "dugento mila ducati d'oro." Large amounts are apt to be exaggerated. It is to be regretted that the writer of the article 'Lionel' in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' so greatly errs in this respect, and names it "two million florins of gold," little thinking what 2,000,000 florins would mean. There are documents in Rymer's 'Fœdera' from which the exact amount may be discovered. The first, dated January 19th, 1367 (Rymer, R., iii. 817), contains the offer by Galeazzo of the city of Alba and other places in Piedmont and 50,000 florins; or, if the king and Lionel prefer it, 250,000 florins without Alba and the other places:—

"In casu vero quo prefatus dominus Rex et dominus Lionellus potius contentarentur recipere majorem sumam pecunie et dimittere terram..... offerimus pro dote.....ducenta quinquaginta milia florenorum," &c.

Then comes the treaty of marriage, May 15th, 1367 (Rymer, R., iii. 827), in which it is agreed that Galeazzo shall, besides the said places, pay the king 100,000 golden florins. The next document on the subject (Rymer, R., iii. 843) is dated March 1st, 1368, by which Sir Thomas de Dale and Walter de Bardes are appointed to receive 100,000 florins—

"Centum milia florenorum de Florentia"—from the noble Prince Galeazzo, Lord of Milan, as before mentioned, on account of the marriage of the Duke of Clarence and Violante, daughter of the said Galeazzo.

The real estate given with this large sum of money by Galeazzo included, besides the city of Alba, many other castles and lands: "Con molte terre e castella del Piemonte, il che fu," Corio adds, "l'ultima rovina del suo dominio." The preparations for the wedding were most costly. The Visconti were anxious to secure the support of the English king. Pope, Emperor, and many Italian states were in

league to break down their growing power. Bernabo, joint lord with Galeazzo of Milan, was in some difficulty from the quarrels constantly arising between the Germans in his pay and his Italian troops. The English companies, under Sir John Hawkwood, however unpopular they might be—"nomini crudeli e bestiali," Filippo Villani calls them (chap. lxviii. of his 'Annals')—were the strongest and most reliable allies the Visconti had. So Bernabo, busy as he was at that time against Mantua, came to be present at the marriage which he fondly hoped would give him greater aid from England. "Per assistere alle descritte nozze del duca di Chiarenza Bernabò Visconti," says Giuliani ('Memorie di Milano,' v. 518), "aveva fatto una scorsa a Milano, interrompendo le azioni di una importantissima campagna." The Count of Savoy, uncle of the bride, conducted the bridegroom to Milan, where Galeazzo awaited him at the Ticinese Gate.

In the Amiens MS. of Froissart there is a fuller account of the progress of the duke through France and Savoy than that given in the usual editions and translations. The 'Grandes Chroniques de France' go still further into particulars of his reception by the French king. They are valuable as showing the desire of Charles V. to be, or to appear to be, very friendly to Edward III. :—

"L'an de grace mil trois cent soixante-huit, le dimanche jour de Quasimodo [i.e. Low Sunday] seiziesme jour d'avril.....messire Lyonnell.....entra à Paris et venoit d'Angleterre; et aloit à Milan espouser la fille messire Galieche, l'un des seigneurs de Milan; et alèrent jusques à Saint-Denis en France encontre ledit Lyonnell monseigneur Jehan, duc de Berry, et messire Philippe, duc de Bourgogne, frères germains du roy de France. Et le menèrent descendre droit au Louvre où ledit roy estoit; et laiens [there] y receu dudit roy moult honnorablement. Et ot laiens [had there] sa chambre moult bien parée et aournée; et disna celui jour et souppa au chasteil du Louvre avecques le roy de France, qui aussi y estoit lors logié. Et l'endemain, jour de lundi, ledit Lyonnell disna avecques la roïne en l'ostel du roy près de Saint-Pol, là où elle estoit logée, et y fist-l'en tres grant feste. Et après dîner, quant l'en ot dancie et joué, ledit Lyonnell et ledit deux frères du roy qui tous-jours le compaignoient, s'en retournerent audit Louvre.....Et le mardi ensuivant.....lesdis ducs.....donnerent à dîner et à soupper audit Lyonnell et à ses chevaliers et autres gens.....en l'ostel d'Artois à Paris."

Then follows an account of the gifts given by the king to the duke and his suite, and the chronicle concludes :—

"Item, le jeudi ensuivant, ledit Lyonnell se partit de Paris, et le fiat le roy convoier par le route de Tanquarville jusques à Sens, et par autres chevaliers jusques hors du royaume."—"Grandes Chroniques de France," tome vi. p. 251, Brit. Mus., sub-title 'Dionysius.'

From the entry into Savoy Froissart continues the journey. The learned editor of his 'Chronicles' published by the Société de l'Histoire de France, agreeing with many others, says Froissart was among the suite of the Duke of Clarence ('Chron. de Froissart,' tome i., sommaire xxvi.). Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove ('Œuvres de Froissart,' i. 161) goes further, and says he made the journey "au titre et aux coutages de la reine d'Angleterre." We certainly find him in the north of Italy a little later on in the year, and he writes of the whole journey as if he was describing that which he had seen :—

"Si rechupt li dis comtes à Cambery monseigneur Lion d'Engleterre e ses gens moult grandement, e les festia et honnoura durement, ensi que bien le savoit faire; puis s'emparèrent et passerent outre en Lombardie, et estoient de bonne ville en bonne ville trop grandement festiet et honnouret. Si acompaignoit le dit monseigneur Lion li gentilz comtes de Savoie et l'amena à Melans. Là fu il grandement festiés de monseigneur Galeas et de monseigneur Bernabò. Si espousa la ditte damme, le lundi après le jour de la Trinité, l'an de grace mil trois cens et soissante huit, en le bonne cité de Melans."—Amiens MS., fo. 149 Bo., quoted by M. Siméon Luce in tome vii. 'Chron. de Froissart,' p. 303.

Giulini describes the splendid reception of the English prince and his retinue at Milan, and the costume of the lords, ladies, and judges ("i ragionati o ragionieri"), with all their attendants, who came out to meet him. The old Milanese annalist, who says of the dowry only that it was "maximum thesaurum," puts the number of the duke's followers at two thousand. This figure may not be very much exaggerated, for probably Sir John Hawkwood and his English companies, who were then in the service of the Visconti, or so many of them as could be spared from Bernabò's expedition, joined the duke's train and entered Milan with him. "Inter quos," he goes on, "erant multi cum arcubus e targhettis." Many of these were, we may assume, followers of Hawkwood, who is said to have been present at the marriage.

Mr. Symonds, in his 'Renaissance in Italy' (i. 125), says: "It must have been a strange experience for this brother of the Black Prince"—but why for the brother of the Black Prince more than for any one else does not appear—"leaving London, where the streets were still unpaved and the houses thatchedand where wine was sold as a medicine, to pass into the luxurious palaces of Lombardy." An instance of loose historical reflection. Mr. Symonds must have been strangely ignorant of his London in the fourteenth century, however well he may have known his Italy, when he wrote these lines. London was a far more beautiful place then than now. Miniatures exist in manuscripts giving us representations of London with its picturesque streets, and fine domestic buildings and warehouses, built on colonnades opening on to the river, and well roofed. I may refer to one, among others, given as the frontispiece to M. Jusserand's 'Literary History of the English People,' as a picture of London in the fourteenth century. Milan at that time had no public buildings to be compared with Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, St. Bartholomew's, or St. Paul's; while as to wine, it was much more abundant in England then than now. It was the usual drink of the people in London, and was sold at twopence the quart. Besides the wine imported from Bordeaux a large quantity was grown in England. Thorold Rogers, in his 'History of Agricultural Prices' (vol. i. p. 505), gives from a document of 1331 the expenses of an Oxfordshire bailiff on his journey to buy millstones in London. Amongst the items in the accounts of his expenses he enters five gallons of wine "pro bevaria"—i.e., drunk by him and the merchant of millstones while they were making their bargain. Five gallons were equal to nearly thirty of our ordinary wine bottles, and the cost was two shillings and one penny. Even as late as James I.'s time, when Gascony had long been lost to England, in the celebrated Six Carpenters' case (8 Coke, 146 a) we find the carpenters at four o'clock in the afternoon in a tavern, where they call for a quart of wine, then for another, which with bread comes only to eightpence.

The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Novara. By a curious custom Bernabò and the Count of Savoy held the finger of the bride on which the wedding-ring was to be placed—"la sposa porse il dito anellare, sostenuto secondo l'uso di que' tempi del signor Bernabò Visconte....e lo sposo vi pose l'anello" (Giulini, 'Mem. di M.,' v. 510). The two uncles seem to have stood on either side of the bride, holding her finger. The anonymous annalist says they were married.

"supra Portam Majoris Ecclesie Mediolani, ubi aderant infiniti Religiosi et maxima multitudo magnatum, inter quos erat Dominus Bernabò.....qui tenuit digitum sponse unà cum comite Sabaudie....videlicet ambo a lateribus sponse."

The wedding-feast was held in the Piazzo del Arengo. The chroniclers are full of the

splendours of the banquet and the gifts Galeazzo gave to his guests during the feast. Gian Galeazzo, his son, with a number of the young Milanese nobility, served the high table. The writer of the article in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' already noticed makes Gian Galeazzo son of Bernabò, and Galeazzo lord, not of Milan, but of Pavia. Gian Galeazzo is generally credited with being the murderer of Bernabò, but even he has never before been accused of parricide. If the writer of the article in question had studied the authorities he cites, he would have avoided these and other mistakes which he contrives to include in one short article. Encyclopædias and other such works of reference are used chiefly by those who cannot consult the original authorities and documents; if, therefore, they are carelessly compiled they are worse than useless, they become misleading, yet the writers in them seem often merely to copy the errors of predecessors, and in turn to hand down the same and worse errors to successors. The article referred to, for instance, quotes Doyle's 'Official Baronage,' which in a few lines makes four misstatements in its account of the Duke of Clarence. Paolo Giovio ('Life of Galeazzo,' p. 43 b) says, after mentioning the number of dishes, "i quali Giovan Galeazzo capo d'una eletta gioventù portandogli alla tavola gli presentò a Leonato." "And so great," he adds, "was the provision for the banquet that the viands taken away from the table sufficed abundantly for ten thousand men." Sir Edward de la Dispenser, whose name appears in Rymer among those of the duke's suite who received letters "de generali attornati," also waited on the greater guests. "At the first table," says the annalist, "were the Duke, the Count of Savoy, the Bishop of Novara, and a certain other bishop, Marco and Ludovico, sons of Bernabò, Dominus Franciscus Petrarch, and others—Et istis serviebat Dominus Peter de la Dispensa et multi alii.....sibi dati ad serviendum."

CHARLES HAMILTON BROMBY.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHERY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold last week the following important books and MSS.: Forster's Life of Dickens, with 142 autograph letters of contemporaries, 3 vols. 8vo, 1872-4, 46l. Matthew Arnold's Alaric at Rome, 1840, 50l. Bacon's Essays, second edition, 1598 (with Essays of Cornwallis and Johnson), 96l. Blake's Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience, first edition, 1789-94, 216l. Bunyan's Holy War, first edition, 1682, 149l. Antiphonarium Romanum, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XIV., with illuminated miniatures, 67l. Dickens's Pickwick Papers, first edition, presentation copy to W. H. Ainsworth, 52l. Evelyn's Sculptura, 1662, presentation copy to Sir Thos. Browne, 69l. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, first edition, 2 vols., Salisbury, 1766, 100l.; Deserted Village, first edition, thick paper, 1770, 100l. Four Original Drawings by Sir E. Burne-Jones, 266l. Chaucer's Works, 1542, 40l. Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, author's own copy, extra illustrations, 3 vols. fol., 1815-27, 60l. John Fewterer, The Mirror or Glasse of Christian Passion, R. Redman, 1534, 120l. John Keats, Two Original MS. Poems, 69l.; Lamia, &c., first edition, uncut, 1820, 71l.; Endymion, 1818, uncut, 69l. Autograph Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb (24), 406l. 12s. Chas. Lamb, The King and Queen of Hearts, first issue, 1806, 240l.; Essays of Elia, 2 vols., first issue, 1823-33, 59l. Lever's Works, complete set, all first editions, 55 vols., 101l. Milton's Poems, first edition, 1645, 85l. Gavin Douglas, Palis of Honour, Copland, 1553, 91l. Famous Victories of Henry V., 1617, 197l. Le Fevre, Recuyles of the Hystories of Troye, Wynkyn de Worde, 1503, 171l. Pope's Pastorals, original MS., 71l.; Rape of the Lock, original uncut

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GOURJEAN BAY.

WITH reference to Prof. Laughton's inquiry in the *Athenæum* for May 31st, a Provençal friend assures me that "Goujouan" (Gou Jouan) is the old dialect form of "Golfe Jouan." It would follow that "Gourjean" is a corruption of "Goujouan"; while the addition of the word "bay" would be an instance of tautology on the part of Englishmen who did not know that "bay" or "gulf" was already implied by the prefix "gou."

However, the chief harbour of the so-called gulf—which harbour (formerly near the remains of the Roman station locally called Crotons) was long ago choked by sand—was also known as Goujouan, which name its site has retained even among the French of our time. For instance, a reference to *l'ancien port de Goujouan* will be found in Joanne's *Itinéraire de la France: Auvergne, Provence, Alpes Maritimes*, &c., 1865, p. 382, col. 2), and perhaps also in later editions of the same work. An Englishman may well have surmised that "Goujouan" was the name of the harbour or locality only, and have thought the addition of the word "bay" essential to designate the stretch of sea in front of it.

ERNEST A. VIZETELLY.

EXHIBITION OF UNKNOWN BOOKS.

MR. VOYNICH'S luck in discovering unknown or unrecorded books can only be described as amazing. One begins to wonder, indeed, at what he will not discover. His exhibition of about 150 unknown and lost books at 1, Soho Square, is certainly unique in the annals of bibliography, and no one at all interested in the study of rare books should omit to pay a visit to this well-arranged series. There are not, it is true, many books here which can be described as of general interest or of a very high order of importance, but every edition of a book has its place in the science of bibliography. The whole exhibition is an incontrovertible argument in proof of the theory that there is no finality in bibliography. Mr. Voynich is modest in his triumph, for he does not claim to have done what no one else could do: fortified with a working knowledge of nearly thirty languages and dialects, and with a retentive memory which he cultivated in Russian political prisons and in exile, he has certainly been armed with advantages which are not common property. But so far as the recovery of these lost books is concerned Mr. Voynich has only done what other people have omitted to do, and this is the secret of his well-deserved success.

Which, it may be naturally asked, is the most interesting of Mr. Voynich's 150 newly discovered treasures? I think that the most generally attractive of all is the Papal Bull of Leo X., a folio broadside of seventy-two lines issued about 1515, the object of which was to induce the public to give donations for the building of the Basilica of St. Peter; this, with the arms of Leo X., the Papal tiara, and St. Peter's keys, hand-painted in black and red, was evidently used as a placard, for the perforations of the nails are still seen. Every conceivable sin is condoned at a price, save

and except the one deadly wickedness of priest-beating! From a purely English point of view, perhaps the most attractive item is No. 3184, a fragment in sixteen leaves of 'La Guida Romana,' published at Rome in 1562, signed "Schakerlay Inglese," which shows that the Englishman's passion for sight-seeing and for recording his impressions is by no means a modern growth. Of "Schakerlay" himself Mr. Voynich has discovered nothing; it is, I think, more than probable that he was one of the Shakerleys of Shakerley, Hulme, and Somerford, Cheshire, mentioned in Ormerod's 'History' of that county.

There are two interesting London-printed books: an edition of Aphthonius of Antioch, 'Aphthonii Sophistæ Progymnasmata, partim a Rodolpho Agricola,' &c., from the press of Henry Middleton, 1572, of which the earliest hitherto recorded English edition is 1583, printed by Thomas Marsh, whom, by the way, Mr. Voynich calls "Marsch"; and the Liturgy of Calvin, in Greek, printed by S. Thomson in 1655, which is also an unknown edition.

In addition to the Shakerley book above mentioned, there are five other unknown editions of books by English, Scottish, and Irish writers, printed abroad. Three of these are early sixteenth-century dictionaries of six languages, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, English, and German; the earliest of these was printed at Venice after 1536, the second at the same place, 1541, and the third at Nuremberg, 1548, and both from a philological and bibliographical point of view they are of the highest interest, while their unconscious humour is frequent. Mr. Voynich's most important discovery in the domain of Italian literature—of which there are no fewer than seventeen unknown editions here—is an edition of Ariosto, 'Orlando Furioso,' Venice, 1553, from Valvassore's press, a year earlier than the previously recorded first edition. There are three unrecorded editions of Giacomo Sannazaro: two Venice editions of the 'Arcadia,' 1548 and 1550, and the 'Sonetti e Canzoni,' 1548. Mr. Voynich has made eight additions to liturgical bibliography, including an edition of the Psalter for the use of the Franciscans from the press of Francesco del Canto, 1561, who is not hitherto known to have printed any edition of the Psalter; and a beautiful copy of the 'Psalmi et Cantica,' "impressum Venetijs per Jacobum pentium de Leuco," 1527, on fine glazed paper. The more important of the two books printed on vellum is an Italian translation of the Psalms, printed at Paris, 1562, of which no edition, on either vellum or paper, is recorded. Especially interesting, also, are the edition of Ferdinandus Velasquez, 1484, which contains what is believed to be the earliest printed reference to the discovery of the Azores, and an edition of Æsop, printed at Bologna, with the date 1482, which embodies three puzzles—the date, the colophon, and the type—points which need not be discussed here, but which are of considerable bibliographical interest.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Voynich's remarkable collection of unknown books will be purchased *en bloc* by or for some public library—preferably the British Museum. Indeed, I understand that public institutions will have the preference over private collectors, and that it will only be sold as a whole. The price is not excessive, in view of the rarity of all and the interest of many of the books.

W. ROBERTS.

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

IT is intended to issue at an early date lists of the chief *errata* in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Some error is inevitable in an undertaking of such magnitude, and although the mistakes that have hitherto been brought to the editor's notice are neither

numerous nor important, yet the well-established reputation of the dictionary requires that, as far as practicable, errors affecting fact or date, however inconspicuous, should be removed. The lists of *errata* will deal exclusively with matters of fact and date, and will not supply new information. But it is desirable that the work of correction as far as facts and dates are concerned should be done fully and thoroughly. The publishers and myself would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if readers of the dictionary who have not already forwarded to us particulars of mistakes that have come under their observation would send them to us now.

All communications should be addressed to the editor of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

SIDNEY LEE.

KEATS'S MANUSCRIPT OF 'THE CAP AND BELLS.'

43, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, June 10th, 1902.

HAVING inspected Keats's manuscript of 'The Cap and Bells' sold at Messrs. Hodgson's Rooms on the 5th inst., I find that, although it is unquestionably the same holograph that I examined a few years ago with the result shown in the third volume of the "Complete Edition" of Keats's 'Works,' it has been further dismembered since that time. The sheet containing the latter part of stanza 45 and also stanzas 46-51 no longer forms a portion of it, as it did when I collated it with the text and noted all the variations set forth at pp. 206 to 209 of the volume mentioned. I think it was on that leaf that the pathetic fragment,

This living hand, now warm and capable,
printed at p. 223 of the same volume, was written in the margin.

H. BUXTON FORMAN.

Literary Gossip.

THE publication of 'The Wings of the Dove,' Mr. Henry James's new book, has been postponed for some months, on account of the author's illness.

MR. H. C. BAILEY, author of 'My Lady of Orange,' has written a tale of the Thirty Years' War, which will begin running as a serial in *Longman's Magazine* in July.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* for July will open with an authorized translation of the article on 'The Holy Shroud of Turin' by M. Paul Vignon. Mr. G. S. Street has an important paper on 'Stewart Women,' and Mrs. Mary E. Mann contributes a dialogue. Mr. J. J. Ward writes in popular style on 'Mayflies and their Neighbours,' and there is the usual literary *causerie* by Mr. Pett Ridge. Mr. Louis Becke's 'Strange Adventures of James Shervinton' is continued, and among the other contents is the first of a series of Indian stories.

THE June number of *Folk-Lore* will contain an article by the Rev. Dr. Gaster upon the apocalyptic document addressed in 1134 to Clement III. and known as the Letter of Toledo; and an account by Mr. W. W. Skeat of Malay spiritualism. Mr. Andrew Lang also discusses the sources of some ballads in the 'Border Minstrelsy.'

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., of Boston, are about to bring out a limited edition in three folio volumes of Florio's version of Montaigne's 'Essays.' Special features of the issue will be the type, modelled upon that of a fifteenth-century French engraver; frontispiece portraits in each volume, the one chosen for the first

being after Fiquet; and a bibliography, with facsimile reproductions of title-pages.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK have just published a sixpenny edition of Mr. Douglas Sladen's popular book 'A Japanese Marriage.' Messrs. Sands & Co. will issue before the Coronation another work by Mr. Sladen, entitled 'Sladen's London and its Leaders,' which will be distinct from 'Who's Who,' edited by Mr. Sladen in 1897, 1898, and 1899. In addition to lists of the nobility, M.P.s, leading soldiers, sailors, authors, actors, and so on, it will give a table of the leading London hostesses with their addresses, leading Americans in London, leading shops, hotels, restaurants, tea-rooms, places of interest and entertainment, and will be well illustrated, though sold at a very modest price.

NOT content with his immense Shakespearean labours, Dr. Horace Howard Furness has caught the largest recorded tarpon (246 lb.), landing his fish in thirty minutes, and returning it, like a sportsman, to the water as being inedible. Dr. Furness has so many friends that one might almost suppose that a

diver
Did hang a salt-fish on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up.

But we do not doubt his skill as an angler, and the voracity (or rather veracity) of the catch.

THE death of the Master of Trinity Hall has deprived Cambridge of one of its oldest and most popular residents. Born in 1821, he took his degree as a Trinity man in the Mathematical Tripos so long ago as 1845, and two years afterwards he became Tutor of Trinity Hall. The college was not then prosperous. The Master was non-resident, the discipline was lax, the undergraduates were few. The energy of the new Tutor rapidly retrieved the situation. He raised the numbers and improved the quality of his undergraduates; encouraged rowing, being one of the first Tutors to do so; and, when the Commission founded entrance scholarships, he was fortunate enough to secure as his first scholars the present Lord Justice Romer and the late Mr. Walker, so that early in the sixties the college became Head of the River and produced a Senior Wrangler and a Double First, and Mr. Latham was recognized as one of the most successful Tutors in the University. In those days Mr. Leslie Stephen was the Assistant-Tutor. In 1877 the Mastership of the college became vacant, and the votes of the electors were equally divided between Mr. Latham and Prof. Fawcett. As the supporters of neither would give way, the matter was compromised by the choice of Sir H. Maine; but on the death of the latter in 1888 Mr. Latham obtained the reward of his great services to the college. In his old age the Master surprised his friends by publishing a volume of striking theology called 'Pastor Pastorum' (1890), and following it up by two other books which, like it, had a favourable reception. His experience as a Tutor led him to publish in 1877 a brochure 'On the Action of Examinations.' After he was seventy he still rowed and was the most stalwart figure in the crew of mature dons known as "The Ancient Mariners."

MR. MARKHEIM will give at the Taylorian Institution, Oxford, next Saturday, a public lecture on 'French Literature in Connection with the Military Education of the Young.'

PROF. GEORGE KRIEHN, who has devoted many years to the study of "the Social Revolt in 1381," commonly called Wat Tyler's rebellion, has arrived at some rather startling conclusions, which he has set forth in two articles in consecutive numbers of the *American Historical Review*. The picturesque account of Richard II.'s interviews with the rebels he shows to rest entirely upon the authority of Froissart, who did not write, as has been supposed, from the testimony of an eyewitness, but was misled in several matters of fact and idealized the chivalrous bearing of the young king at Smithfield. The truth is, according to Prof. Kriehn, that Tyler, after his demands had been granted by the king, was slain by treachery, having been provoked by insults from a young Kentish nobleman to draw his dagger in the king's presence; that his followers did not see him fall, but were deluded by a false report that he was knighted, and obeyed a summons to meet the king in St. John's Fields, where the new knight would join them, while the mayor brought round the City musters to overawe the crowd. Such appears to be the result of an investigation of the most recent evidences, contained partly in a fragmentary chronicle published a few years ago by Mr. Trevelyan in the *English Historical Review*, and partly in the King's Bench indictments published by M. Réville in his 'Soulèvement en 1381.'

NEWSVENDORS have lost a good friend by the death of Sir Richmond Cotton, Chamberlain of London. He became president of their Benevolent Institution thirty years ago, and presided at the festivals of 1872 and 1876. Altogether the Institution is indebted to his influence for considerably over 2,000*l.*, and it was owing to his advocacy that the pensions for men were raised to 20*l.* and for women to 15*l.* In his earlier years he sought recreation from the cares of busy City life by writing verse, and in 1850 a volume from his pen was issued by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, entitled 'Imagination.' A popular edition of this he dedicated to his friend Thomas Carlyle, who had stood godfather at St. Paul's to a grandson of his, born during his mayoralty. The portrait in the Art Gallery of Sir Edward Banks is his gift.

In Messrs. Sotheby's sale of MSS. on the 23rd of this month will be included a collection of twenty-five letters from Edward Fitzgerald to Joseph Fletcher, his fishing captain, alias "Posh." They were discovered, we believe, in a loft in "Posh's" box. They are very interesting and characteristic. Some of them are on business matters; in others Fitzgerald, as a wise and affectionate friend, warns his skipper faithfully and tenderly against one of the temptations of his trade.

A PROJECT which will be of interest to the learned world is contemplated by the department of Comparative Literature at Columbia University in New York. It has decided to publish a *Journal of Comparative Literature*, which, it is hoped, will serve as a common bond between students in every

country. The expenses of this periodical for the first year have been guaranteed by friends of the department. The *Journal* itself will appear quarterly, and will be devoted to all questions of literary interest. Its work will naturally be restricted largely to studies into which a comparative element enters, or which deal with the general course of European literature; but all literary problems of international interest, and such as are connected with critical theory, may be treated. Besides the leading articles, which will be the work of the most distinguished authorities in their respective fields, the *Journal* will contain reviews of all the important works of scholarship published in Europe and America, and extensive abstracts of the most significant periodical literature. The *Journal* has already received promises of co-operation from many of the best-known European scholars, including Prof. Alois Brandl, of Berlin; Prof. Gustave Lanson, of Paris; Prof. G. Gregory Smith, of Edinburgh; Prof. Pio Rajna, of Florence; Prof. L. P. Betz, of Zurich; Prof. P. Toldo, of Turin; Prof. von Waldberg, of Heidelberg, and others. The first number will probably appear in December or January.

THE friends of the late Charles Kent will be glad to hear that it is proposed to establish a fund for the benefit of his widow. Mr. Kent had for many years suffered so much from ill health that he was unable to do serious literary work. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. William Evill, 43, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park.

AT Newnham College, Cambridge, a Fellowship has been awarded to Miss A. C. Puaes, who is engaged in work on English translations of the Bible in the fourteenth century. Election will again be made to a Fellowship in June, 1903. Applications from former students of the college should be sent on or before May 1st in that year.

MESSRS. DENNY send us their list of sixpenny books for 1902, which contains the titles of over five hundred novels published within the last few years. An interesting experiment during the season will be the issuing of sixpenny editions of works of a heavier character. Will the public favour these? To judge by the sale of 'Huxley's Lectures and Essays' and 'Cobden's Life,' their success seems assured.

THE celebration of the tercentenary of the opening of Bodley will be held at Oxford on the 8th and 9th of October.

WE are glad to learn that the Foreign Office has at last issued a regulation making a knowledge of Mang'anja (Chinyanja) indispensable for promotion in the Government service of the British Central Africa Protectorate. The importance of such a step need scarcely be pointed out to any one acquainted with the conditions prevailing in that territory.

THE Gutenberg Society has resolved to present its members annually with exact reproductions of works issued by Gutenberg's press. This year the recently discovered calendar of 1448 will be the publication offered.

REVOLUTIONARY poets do not as a rule live long, so that Eugène Chatelain, who died a few days ago in Paris, at the age of seventy-three, must have been a minor patriarch in his sphere. He differed also

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from the generality of poets in that he practised what he preached, for he took an active part in the Revolution of 1848, and also in the Communist movement in 1870; he escaped to England, and lived here until the amnesty was declared. He started several short-lived journals, and appears to have been a man of an unusually vigorous personality—for a revolutionist.

GUSTAV FREYTAG is to have a public monument in Breslau, the city where he lived for so many years, and the scene also of his famous novel 'Soll und Haben.' The commission for the Freytag-Denkmal has been given to Ernst Seeger. The sculptor has prepared two models, which are now being exhibited in the Breslau Kunstgewerbe Museum.

PROF. WALDEMAR RIBBECK, whose death in his seventy-third year is announced from Berlin, was a distinguished lecturer on philosophy and the author of a number of well-known school-books, among which are a Greek grammar and a work entitled 'Homerische Formenlehre.'

AMONG the most interesting Parliamentary Papers recently published is the Report on the Education and Training of Officers of the Army, for which the late Capt. Cairnes is largely responsible, published on Saturday last at the price of 1s. 3d., there being issued at the same time the Minutes of Evidence (2s. 9d.).

SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

MR. F. C. BOON'S *Commercial Geography of Foreign Nations* (Methuen) is obviously the work of a teacher and writer with but little experience. It has some good points, suggesting that the author may some day do better than in this disappointing book, which ought to have been thoroughly revised before it was published. It reveals not merely an inadequate grasp of principles, but also carelessness in composition and a number of inaccuracies. Thus, for example, Le Creusot is described under the St. Etienne coalfield. The climate of Germany is said to be "cold for its latitude." "The rainfall of Siberia only averages 10 inches (cf. with the 600 in parts of the Punjab)." The Pacific coast of the United States "has no fine harbour but San Francisco." Such misstatements are far too common, and there is too much of this sort of thing: "The United States are, however, now making an effort to promote shipbuilding on their own coasts, chiefly at Philadelphia. They lack the centuries of experience."

Tarr and McMurtry's *Geographies* are works of a very different quality. The authors are the Professor of Physical Geography at Cornell University and the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching in Columbia University. Their collaboration has been most fruitful, and English teachers may profit greatly by a study of these books, even although they are specially written for American schoolchildren. The first volume, on 'Home Geography and the Earth as a Whole,' appeared some time ago. The other two volumes of the series, 'North America' and 'Europe and Other Continents, with a Review of North America,' have just been issued by Messrs. Macmillan. The dry lists of facts which still characterize many of our geographical text-books are absent, and the books are planned with some regard to educational as well as geographical principles. Revision of ideas previously gained, supplemented by the introduction of more complex ideas, the con-

stant reference to what has been already mastered, the elimination, as far as possible, of isolated facts, the fuller treatment of typical phenomena, and the presentation of sequences of ideas in a natural order, are features in the series which will commend it to all good teachers. The books are illustrated by carefully selected photographs and numerous maps, in line, in photo-relief, and in colour. The coloured maps are better than those usually found in American books, but not very satisfactory. A few slips occur in the section relating to the British Isles. The authors convey the impression that the inhabitants of Britain before the Roman invasion were homogeneous, that Ireland remained an independent kingdom until 1801, that salmon are confined to "northern Great Britain," and that Bradford lies west of the Pennines. Newcastle-on-Tyne is too important to be omitted even in a book for American children. England can scarcely be said to have produced the Cabots, and it is hardly accurate to assert that it is largely the trade with the colonies which makes British foreign trade nearly twice that of any other nation. These are the points which should be improved in a future edition.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

WE have before us the Report of the Astronomer Royal to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory, presented at the meeting last Saturday, Sir William Huggins, President of the Royal Society, being in the chair. For several years we have had to record important changes in the buildings, but that is not the case on the present occasion, only a few minor alterations and improvements having been effected. The instruments, all of which are in satisfactory working order, also remain nearly the same as at the date of the last Report; some new arrangements have been made in the library. As regards the objects for meridian observation, the sun, moon, large planets, and fundamental stars have been systematically followed as usual; the special stellar observations were of the reference stars for the astrographic catalogue, which it is expected will be completed in 1907, so as to include the results in the next ten-year catalogue. Very satisfactory progress has been made with the re-reduction of Groombridge's observations, and use of the portion completed has already been made by Dr. Auwers in the preparation of his fundamental catalogue. The new altazimuth is now applied to observations of the sun, planets, and stars (especially Eros reference stars), as well as of the moon; advantage was taken of a fracture of the spider-lines to insert others of narrower span. Observations with the reflex zenith tube have been resumed in consequence of the interesting discovery by Dr. Chandler that previous results were erroneously supposed to be anomalous, because they were affected by the variation of latitude; they will afford, therefore, a valuable means of determining the amount of this, as well as that of the constant of aberration, for which purpose other stars which pass near the zenith of Greenwich have been observed, it having been found that, though these are much fainter than γ Draconis, it was possible to obtain good definition by a suitable modification of the illumination and by mounting the eyepiece on a slide. The smaller equatorials have been used for casual phenomena, whilst a large number of micrometric measurements of double stars have been obtained with the 28-inch equatorial. Photographic observations of Nova Persei and its surrounding nebula, of the large planets (including Neptune and his satellite), and of some interesting star-fields were made with the Thompson equatorial. The work for the Greenwich section of the great international astrographic survey is approaching completion, and appears now only to need revision in certain parts. There is no occasion to allude again

to the observations by parties from Greenwich of the total eclipse of the sun on May 15th, 1901, as they have already been described in the *Athenæum*. Spectroscopic work was carried on during part of the year, photographs of the spectra of some of the brighter stars being obtained. The photo-heliograph was in regular use throughout, and, by combining the results with photographs obtained in India and Mauritius, sun-pictures were available on 359 days out of the 365 in 1901. All these have been measured and reduced. The magnetic and meteorological observations (under the immediate charge of Mr. Nash) have been continued with the usual regularity. The magnetic disturbances in 1901 were small and few in number; the mean magnetic declination for the year was $16^{\circ} 26' 0''$ west.

Of the meteorological items we select the following. The mean temperature for the year 1901 was $49^{\circ} 3'$, being $0^{\circ} 2'$ below the average for the fifty years 1841-90. The highest shade temperature during the twelve months ending April 30th, 1902, was $87^{\circ} 9'$ on July 19th; the lowest in the air was $14^{\circ} 3'$ on February 16th, which is the lowest recorded in February since 1895. The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the same period was 270 miles, which is 11 below the average of the preceding 34 years. The greatest recorded daily movement was 819 miles on February 1st, and the least 51 miles on November 5th. The greatest pressure of the wind was $27^{\circ} 3'$ lb. on the square foot on April 27th, and the greatest hourly velocity 43 miles on November 12th and February 1st. The number of hours of bright sunshine during the above twelve months was 1,519 out of the 4,457 hours during which the sun was above the horizon, or 0.341 of the possible amount. The rainfall in the same period was 17.89 inches, being $6^{\circ} 65'$ below the average of 50 years; the fall has, in fact, been less than the average in each year since 1894, and the total deficiency for the seven years ending 1901, December 31st, amounts to 23.70 inches. All the work connected with the distribution of time and care of chronometers has been carried on as usual. It is hoped that the operations for the new determination of the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Paris will be completed in the autumn. The personal staff remains nearly as before, Messrs. Dyson and Cowell being chief assistants, Mr. Maunder having charge of the heliographic photography, Mr. Lewis of the great equatorial, and Mr. Hollis of the astrographic work.

Great regret was felt by the visitors at the ill health of the Astronomer Royal, who could only be present for a short time at the Board. Interesting photographs, especially of the total eclipse last year, were exhibited.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—May 28.—Prof. C. Lapworth, President, in the chair.—Mr. Cecil Wray was elected a Fellow.—The President reported that, in consonance with the resolution passed at the previous meeting, he and Sir Archibald Geikie had forwarded a letter to the French Minister of the Colonies and H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressive of the sympathy of the Geological Society with the sufferers from the volcanic catastrophes in Martinique and St. Vincent.—The Secretary read a letter from Mr. D. Morris, of the Imperial Agricultural Department for the West Indies, Barbados, regarding the recent fall of volcanic ash in Barbados.—Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins exhibited a series of photographs and specimens of sandstone pebbles, collected by Lady Constance Knox in New Zealand. The district in which the specimens occur is near the coast of North Island, in the neighbourhood of the River Waitotara, from a tableland about 250 feet above sea-level.—The following communications were read: 'The Red Sandstone Rocks of Peel, Isle of Man,' and 'The Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic Rocks under the Glacial Drift in the North of the Isle of Man,' by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins,—and 'Note on a Preliminary Examination of the Ash that fell on Barbados, after the Eruption at St. Vincent,' by Dr. J. Smith Flett, with an analysis of the dust by Dr. W. Pollard.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 5.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. W. G. Thorpe exhibited an original charter of inquisimus granted to the borough of Portsmouth by Edward II. in 1312-3.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Leigh, Dean of Hereford, Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, Capt. W. Hawley, and Messrs. G. B. Longstaff, Emery Walker, M. H. Spielmann, R. S. Faber, Ernest Law, J. K. Pyne, and E. H. W. Dunkin.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 4.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, Hon. Treasurer, in the chair.—The Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White exhibited antiquities, and said that the ancient Aldreth bridge that formerly spanned the old West River, connecting Cambridgeshire with the Isle of Ely, is being rebuilt after a period of long decay which led to ultimate extinction. The excavations have brought to light the piles upon which the original bridge was probably built, with ponderous pieces of undressed timber and two immense oak beams upon which the structure was mainly carried. The much-corroded blade of a short iron sword (certainly not later than Norman date), an adze, and other like implements have been found 4 or 5 ft. below the surface of the river bank by the site of the bridge. Mr. Evelyn-White exhibited oxidized portions of a dagger, with part of the wood handle adhering; what appears to be an awl or "pricker" encased in iron (which may belong to the Anglo-Saxon period); and two horseshoes (Norman), one fancifully scalloped, the shoes being considerably narrower on the one side than on the other. Fragments of ironwork used in the construction of an early bridge were also shown. Of the animal remains that have been found, Mr. Evelyn-White exhibited some remarkably fine specimens, including the tusk of a boar, and teeth, possibly of some extinct species, so blackened by contact with the fen peat as to resemble jet. Some examples of extinct freshwater shells, which were found in abundance, were also shown, together with some interesting fragments of Romano-British and later pottery. The Aldreth bridge is famed in history by Hereward's resistance to the Conqueror and by the passage of King Stephen, who resisted the Bishop of Ely when he espoused the cause of Matilda.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley exhibited some flint chipmings and pieces of bone, hollowed out, from the caves of La Madeleine, France; also some good specimens of the crown and half-crown pieces of William III. and a book dated 1723, 'Memoirs of the Antiquities of Great Britain,' with interesting engravings. Mr. Astley also contributed a paper on 'Tree Worship: its Ancient Rites and Modern Survivals, particularly in the British Islands.' The writer co-ordinated the various branches of the subject, and from customs still surviving within our islands, although in a mutilated form, endeavoured to deduce the origin and meaning of "tree worship" in the past. The researches of Mannhardt, Bötticher, Prof. Tylor, Mr. Arthur Evans, Dr. Phené, and others whose writings were referred to, have produced a vast store of facts from all parts of the world to prove the universal prevalence of "tree worship" amongst primitive peoples in all ages. In Ireland sacred trees are met with in many localities, and are of a variety of species. The mountain ash is in that country popularly supposed to possess a peculiar virtue against the attacks of fairies, witches, or other malign influences; while to cut down a white-thorn tree is considered exceedingly unlucky, and "Don't tamper with the lone bush" is a rustic warning common everywhere in remote parts of Ireland to-day. Mr. Astley concluded an interesting paper with an earnest plea for the establishment of an "Arbor Day" as an annual festival, national and universal, for the planting of trees, and suggested that the day of the coronation of King Edward VII. would be a most suitable date, and he commended the idea to the already existing Arbor Day Society. Trees are no longer worshipped, and we do not want the pagan associations which seem to be revived in the new national festival, of similar character, in Italy; but it is certainly necessary to do something to prevent further denudation of our woods and forests.—In the discussion which followed the paper, Mr. Gould, Mr. Compton, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, Mr. Williams, Mr. C. K. B. Barrett, Mr. Lyttelton, and others took part.—Mr. Worsfold mentioned that trees were worshipped in Brittany as late as the seventeenth century, and now in Devonshire the people invoke blessings upon the apple trees.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 4.—Sir H. H. Howarth, President, in the chair.—Mr. Kennard exhibited two bone implements found lately at London Wall, and designed possibly for polishing bronze needles.—Mr. J. T. Robins exhibited a Roman urn made of marble, of unknown origin,

bearing the following inscription: DIS MANIBVS QVINTI FABI FELIC CONS.—Mrs. Hale-Hilton brought for exhibition a small flint implement picked up in the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Herbert Jones showed a quantity of pottery, &c., from Greenwich Park. He explained that, traces of Roman occupation having been discovered in Greenwich Park early in the present year, the permission of the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings was obtained to make a further search. A good deal of work has been done there during the last three months, resulting in the discovery of the remains of a building, unfortunately in a very imperfect state. Parts of three concrete floors were unearthed at a depth of about 2 ft. under the surface, but only one block of walling. This is built of ragstone, set with wide joints in white mortar. Only the first of the floors found had any tesserae remaining; the upper surface of the others was quite destroyed, but was probably of *opus signinum*. Many antiquities were discovered, including about 400 coins (one of Mark Antony, the remainder ranging from Claudius to Honorius, one of Constantine being of great rarity); the right arm of a statue, probably of a female, in oolite; some fragments of marble with inscribed letters on them, certainly of two and probably of three dates; the head of a small ivory figurine holding a shield aloft; mouldings in oolite and sandstone, besides large masses of roofing materials, wall plaster, floor concrete, and the usual Roman debris, including oyster shells. The excavations are for the present suspended, but everything found *in situ* is left open (railed round) for public inspection, and it is intended to recommence excavations in the autumn.—Dr. Munro drew attention to the morphological evolution of the horse, especially with regard to the bones of the foot. The object of the remarkable specialization of the middle toe, as manifested in Equidae of the present day, was to secure greater speed and safety; but when the limits in this direction were reached the horse family began to succumb to the more resourceful methods of their enemies. Since the days of the Hipparion, which was widely represented both in the Old and New World during the Pliocene period, the line of evolution was the only outlet by which higher efficiency could be attained. He went on to consider fully the prehistoric records of the horse and the problems of its domestication.—Dr. Garson, Mr. Green, and Mr. Hilton took part in the discussions during the meeting.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 3.—Dr. H. Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Sclater made some remarks on the condition and prospects of the zoological museums of South Africa, altogether eight in number, most of which he had recently visited.—Mr. Lydekker exhibited the mounted head of a male Siberian wapiti, and made remarks on the various forms of the wapiti met with in Northern Asia.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger exhibited a strap made of the skin of the okapi (*Oapia johnstoni*), which had been received in Belgium from the Mangbetta country (lat. 30° N., long. 28° E.) in December, 1899, a year previous to the arrival in this country of the two bandoliers upon which the name *Egana johnstoni* had been founded.—Dr. Forsyth Major exhibited a reduced photograph of the skin of a female okapi, recently received by the Congo State Museum at Brussels, together with the skeleton of a male. Dr. Forsyth Major also made some remarks on this material, which had been handed over to him for publication.—Mr. E. J. Bles exhibited and made remarks upon some living tadpoles of the Cape clawed frog (*Xenopus levis*). This species had bred in the Society's gardens, and the event had formed the subject of a paper in the Society's *Proceedings* by Mr. F. E. Beddard (cf. *P.Z.S.*, 1894, p. 101), but Mr. Bles was able to supply some additional particulars.—Mr. Lydekker described the head and skin of a wild sheep from the Thian Shan, recently presented by Mr. St. George Littledale to the British Museum, as belonging to a new subspecies, which he proposed to call *Ovis sairensis littledalei*. He also exhibited and described a specimen of the sheep named by Severtzoff *Ovis borealis*, which had been brought home by Mr. Talbot Clifton from the Yana Valley.—A communication was read from Dr. R. Broom containing an account of the differences exhibited in the skulls of dicynodonts from the karoo deposits of South Africa. The author was of opinion that these differences, in many cases, were not specific, but were due to sex, and consequently that many of the specimens which had received specific rank really belonged to the same form.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper on the gonad ducts and nephridia of the annelid worm *Eudrilus*, in which supplementary facts concerning these organs were adduced.—Dr. Forsyth Major read a paper on the pigmy hippopotamus from the Pleistocene of Cyprus, in which he described the fossil remains of *Hippopotamus minutus*, Blainv., exhibited by the author at the meeting of the Society on April 15th. The

characteristic features of this primitive hippopotamus were pointed out; and reasons were given for the assumption that the type specimens of the species, Cuvier's "Petit hippopotame fossile," supposed to have been found near Dax in the Landes, had been brought over from Cyprus.—Mr. Hamilton H. Druce contributed a paper on several species of butterflies of the family Lyceinidae from Australia, especially in reference to those described by Herr Semper. He also read descriptions of several apparently new species of the same family from the Eastern Islands and from Africa.—Mr. R. I. Pocock read a paper dealing with the habits of the littoral spiders belonging to the genus *Desis*. The seven known species were enumerated, and one of them was described as new, under the name *Desis kenyone*.—Mr. H. R. Hogg contributed a paper containing additional information concerning the Australian spiders of the suborder Mygalomorpha. Out of a collection of forty specimens (comprising examples of eleven species and nine genera) received by the author nine species and five genera had proved to be new, and were described in this paper.

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 2.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. G. D. Hicks was elected a Member.—The annual report and financial statement were received and adopted.—The officers for the ensuing session were elected as follows: President, Dr. G. F. Stout; Vice-Presidents, Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, Mr. G. E. Moore, and Mr. A. F. Shand; Treasurer, Mr. A. Boutwood; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. W. Carr.—A paper was read by Mr. Carr on 'Bradley's Theory of Appearance,' and a discussion followed in which Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Shand, Mr. Benecke, Dr. Hicks, and others took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Geographical, 8½.—Geographical and Archaeological Explorations in Chinese Turkestan, Dr. M. A. Stein.
- Tues. Zoological, 8½.—Certain Habits of Animals traced in the Arrangement of their Hair, Dr. W. Kidd; 'The Carpal Organ in the Female *Hemiphanthera*,' Mr. F. E. Beddard; 'Some Points in the Anatomy of the Alimentary and Nervous Systems of the Pedipalp,' Mr. R. I. Pocock.
- Wed. Meteorological, 4½.—English Climatology, 1881-1900, Mr. F. Campbell Hayward; 'Barth's Temperatures recorded in Upper India,' Mr. W. L. Dallas.
- Chemical, 5½.—Klimination of a Nitro-Group on Diazotization: Dinitro-pyridine, Messrs. R. Meldola and J. V. Eyr; 'A New Type of Substituted Nitrogen Chlorides,' Mr. J. B. Chattaway; 'The Colour-Changes exhibited by the Chlorides of Cobalt and some other Metals,' Messrs. F. G. Donnan and H. Bassett, Jun.; 'An Accurate Method of determining the Compressibility of Vapours,' Mr. B. D. Steele; 'The Molecular Condition of Borax in Solution,' Mr. H. S. Shelton; 'Preliminary Notice of some New Derivatives of Phenol and other Terpenes,' Messrs. W. A. Tilden and H. Burrows; 'The Preparation of Pure Chlorine and its Behaviour towards Hydrogen,' Messrs. J. W. Mellor and E. J. Russell.
- Geological, 8.—The Great St. Lawrence Champlain-Appalachian Fault of America, and some of the Geological Problems connected with it, Dr. H. M. Ami; 'The Jurassic Strata cut through by the Great Western Railway Relief Line between Filton and Woodton Bassett,' Prof. S. H. Reynolds and Mr. A. Vaughan; 'The Point de Galle Group (Ceylon): Wollastonite-Scapolite Gneisses,' Mr. A. K. Coomaraswamy.
- Microscopical, 8.—The Genus *Synchaeta*, Mr. C. F. Rousselet.
- Tues. Royal, 4½.—Historical, 5.—The State Papers of the Early Stuart Period, Mrs. Lomas.
- Linnean, 8½.—Ghesella, a New Genus of Copepoda, Dr. W. G. Ridewood; 'Modern Methods in Mycology,' Mr. G. Massee; 'Further Observations on the Owls, especially their Skeleton,' Mr. W. P. Fyfe.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—Further Discoveries at Abbeys, Dore, Mr. Roland Paul; 'Notes on the Rood Screen in Tacolneston Church, Norfolk,' Mr. F. E. Strange.
- Folklore, 8.—'Berkshire Folk,' Mr. J. H. St. John; 'The Modern Commercial Aspect of Ancient Superstition,' Mr. E. Lovett.

Science Gossip.

DR. FORSYTH MAJOR has had the opportunity of studying adult okapi skeletons. He finds that in both sexes there is a pair of horns, that the neck is shorter than in the stuffed specimen at South Kensington, and that the hind limbs are of about the same length as the fore. The new genus from the Congo seems to be intermediate between *Samotherium* and *Giraffa*, and to have no special affinities to *Helladotherium*.

A TWELFTH volume of the Royal Society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers* recently appeared, but it does not carry the list any further down, being in fact supplementary to the preceding eleven volumes, and containing all the most important papers that had appeared from 1880 to 1883 in periodicals not hitherto indexed. Many of these are by no means easy of access, and a list of them is prefixed, thanks being given to the authorities of the British Museum and of other libraries. The labour involved has, of course, been great, and acknowledgments are due to Mr. G. Griffith, the editor, as well as to those who have assisted, particularly Miss Chambers and Miss Bremner. The continuation of the Catalogue from 1884 to 1900, and

the classified index to the twelve volumes up to 1883, of which the present issue is the last, are in hand, and considerable progress has been made with the index. This will close the work for which the Royal Society undertook undivided responsibility, the task of cataloguing scientific literature from the year 1901 onwards having been taken in hand by an international organization established on the initiation of the Society, so that various countries will co-operate in the preparation of an International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, to be published by the Royal Society, acting on behalf of an international council.

A NEW variable star of the Algot type (to be called Var. 10, 1902, Cygni) has been discovered at the Harvard College Observatory under very interesting circumstances. Whilst examining a photographic plate taken with the 8-inch Draper telescope on April 3rd, with the view (not successful) of perhaps finding depicted on it the comet (α , 1902) which was discovered eleven days afterwards by Dr. Brooks, Mrs. Fleming noticed the star in question, which is near the boundary of the constellation Lacerta, and not far from the remarkable variable SS Cygni, discovered at Harvard in 1896, and ordinarily faint, but becoming suddenly bright at intervals which do not appear to be regular. The new variable continues of full brightness for twenty-eight days, and its whole period amounts to about thirty-one and a half days.

PROF. BRÉDIKHINE, of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences, formerly Director of the Moscow Observatory, has instituted a prize in honour of his deceased wife (*née* Bologovskaia), to be called the Anna Brédikhine Prize, which is to be given in alternate years, commencing with 1904. The subject is to be a continuation of the professor's work on the development of cometary formations considered from a rigorously mechanical point of view, commencing with comets appearing in the year 1902 or afterwards; and the value of each prize (open to scientists of all nationalities) will be about 1,000 francs, arising from the interest of the capital sum, 6,020 roubles, deposited at the State Bank in perpetuity. The competing essays are to be sent in on September 10th (the day of Madame Brédikhine's death) of each odd year, and the adjudication is to be made on the same day of the following year, the first being, as before stated, 1904. If for any reason these biennial prizes are not awarded, their value is to accumulate until it amounts to five times the value of each (i.e., about 5,000 francs), and to be devoted to a great prize for a treatise on all the works of Prof. Brédikhine relative to the development of cometary formations, as well as those of other authors who have obtained the biennial prizes previously awarded in conformity with the above rules. The only deductions are for a silver medal to be given to the judge of the biennial prize and a gold one for the awardee of the great prize.

We have received the fourth number of vol. xxxi. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. It contains a continuation, from 12th to 18th, of the catalogue (commenced in the preceding volume) of places of reference stars for the astro-photographic zone 46° to 55° north declination, with notes by Signor Boccardi, and other tabular matter; also an obituary notice, with portrait, of M. Cornu, who was an associate of the Society.

We have also received the report of Mr. John Tebbutt, F.R.A.S., respecting his observatory at Windsor, N.S.W., for the year 1901, which supplies a record of a considerable amount of good work on small planets, double stars, and the great comet of last year, of which the southern hemisphere had almost a monopoly. It is remarked that this exceeds that accomplished in the preceding year, but the author fears (let us hope this will not be realized) that he will not

be able to do nearly so much in the present, on account of his advancing years.

FINE ARTS

DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE AT MESSRS. CARFAX'S.

In this small exhibition is to be seen the work of two men both typical of the tendencies of the more serious artists of the day. In both Mr. Steer's drawings and Mr. J. H. Furse's sculpture the conflicting claims of nature and style are apparent. In neither, perhaps, are they perfectly adjusted, though we think that Mr. Steer has come much nearer to a solution. To some extent the two artists have met from opposite directions. Mr. Steer was once in intention a convinced naturalist. Year by year the sincerity of his study and the delicate instinct for beauty which controlled his work, even from the first, more than he seemed willing to allow, have forced him to take account of design, of the balance and disposition of masses, of all that architecture of the pictorial structure which, as it is a purely human element in the work of art, is the chief material of artistic tradition. Once Mr. Steer's work had a superficial resemblance to that of M. Monet; the drawings here exhibited have a superficial resemblance to those of Alexander Cozens and Gainsborough, and yet so gradually has the change come about, so perfectly at every stage has Mr. Steer really assimilated and made his own the ideas which were suggested to him, that we are conscious in all his works of the same personality. He has changed his mode of expression, has, we think, immensely increased its range and power, but the attitude, the personal note, remains unchanged. At the Wolverhampton Exhibition, where a number of his oil paintings were hung together, this was strikingly apparent. Taking these in conjunction with the drawings in Ryder Street, we can observe the growth of new ideas in Mr. Steer's work. We can see how little of a theorist he is, how cautiously and tentatively he has accepted what was destined to change his mode of expression, continually retracing his steps and harking back to earlier motives, as though to make sure of himself at each point, resisting innovation until it forced itself upon him by the unconscious growth within him of his own powers. It was many years ago that Mr. Steer first exhibited a picture called 'The Vista,' which we saw again the other day at Wolverhampton. It was painted while Mr. Steer still affected those spotted and broken surfaces which were intended to convey an idea of the vibration of the atmosphere, and yet already in that there was evident a feeling for a more formal mode of composition, a more deliberate design, such as we find in these drawings carried to a further pitch, and expressed in suaver and more shapely brushwork. Mr. Steer's development has in the main followed a course the inverse of that of most artists. He began with an exaggerated freedom of handling and an extreme looseness of design. Gradually his discrete touches have drawn together, and form and design have asserted themselves. That this has been so may be attributed rather to the chaotic and traditionless state of modern art than to any particular predisposition on the artist's part. In Mr. Steer's student days the artistic idea which seemed to possess most vitality was that of the *vibrantes*, and the research for atmospheric colour was to open up a new field. Mr. Steer followed what seemed the most promising lead, and did so with incomparably more success than any of his competitors. It was only after some years that these artists began to realize how limited the field was, and how slight a leverage upon the emotions it afforded as compared with those other modes of expression which it compelled them to abandon. These accidental circum-

stances of Mr. Steer's training have, nevertheless, affected his art, and, we think, unfortunately. Had he had, together with his exceptional endowments, the good fortune of our great landscape painters of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; had he, that is, acquired at the outset of his career a stock of definite designs appropriately symbolical of natural forms, he would, by this time, have expressed himself with greater intensity; his intention would have permeated every part of his work, and inspired every stroke of his brush more certainly than it does now. As it is, there are passages in his drawings where the want of form, or the confusion of many forms which occur in nature, makes itself felt. Take, for instance, the splendid drawing of *Ludlow* (No. 12). There are whole passages in the left hand of the picture where Mr. Steer has, apparently, been unable to discover any form. Had his hand been trained so as to be incapable of making shapeless or insignificant strokes, such passages, however strongly subordinated to the more central motives, would have been, at least, pleasant in themselves. The shorthand in which Mr. Steer describes his vision would have been at once more expressive and more calligraphic. But in spite of this, how much Mr. Steer has accomplished! How rare a feeling for beauty and for the mood of landscape these drawings display! Indeed, our difference with those who hold that in Mr. Steer we have more than a rival, a superior, to Constable lies in our estimate rather of his artistic circumstances than of his innate gifts.

So far as the general conception and the main setting out of the composition go, these drawings carry on the finest traditions of English landscape, and are fairly comparable to its greatest productions.

Mr. J. H. M. Furse is a sculptor whose work is not seen very frequently in the larger exhibitions, and this is the first opportunity we have had for getting a clear idea of his position and aims. That his work is very much above the average, both in power and in its scholarly refinement, is obvious. And yet it does not altogether satisfy us. Somehow it seems to lack the authoritative stamp of a distinct and self-contained personality. The same conflict between naturalism and style which is apparent in Mr. Steer's work does not seem to be resolving into the same harmonious accord. It would be impossible to deny the keenness of Mr. Furse's observation of animal forms, while at the same time it is evident that he studies very carefully the decorative elements of his art, the balancing of contours and the rhythmical sequence of planes. But he has not, we think, quite attained to the rare achievement of fusing the two elements of his design into an immediately convincing and vital whole. His animals, in spite of their dramatic poses and vigorous action, are not wholly alive, while they are too naturalistic to please us by their abstract beauty. It seems to us that Mr. Furse is a stylist who has tried to put more observation of natural forms into his schemes than he can manage. Take, for instance, the lions and cubs, one of the most successful of all his statuettes here. The main line of the long twisted and curled back, ending in the protruded head, is of admirable simplicity and a perfectly satisfactory plastic idea, but its full value is not brought out. The knots and ridges with which the planes of the body are marked arrest and disturb the eye. They are no doubt correct enough as records of the actual form, but they are not intimately related to the main idea. That demanded, we think, an almost Egyptian simplicity and smoothness of treatment—such a treatment as we remember to have seen in a statuette of a cat, an early work by Mr. Furse himself. We cannot help thinking that it is in such methods of design that Mr. Furse's talent would find its easiest and happiest expression. The amount of naturalism in a work of art must be strictly

proportioned to the capacity of the idea for carrying it. Mr. Furze seems to us to have overrated the capacity in this respect of his own ideas.

We may be wrong, however, in our attempt to explain a tantalizing sense of disappointment, a feeling that, in spite of qualities which we admired keenly, the general impression was that of an artist always on the verge of an achievement which just at the end eluded him.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 5th inst. the following engravings. From Turner's Liber Studiorum: Loch Fyne, Inverary Pier, 46l.; Procris and Cephalus (lot 46), 32l.; Solway Moss (lot 63), 31l.; Ben Arthur (lot 82), 69l.; ditto (lot 83), 32l.; Sheep-Washing, Windsor Castle (lot 88), 34l.; ditto (lot 89), 39l.; The Lost Sailor, 35l. After Reynolds: Hon. Anne Bingham, by Bartolozzi, 119l.; Countess of Harrington and Children, by the same, 65l.; Mrs. Hardinge, by T. Watson, 35l.; Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green (lot 146), 52l.; ditto (lot 164), 103l.; Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 94l. After Romney: Mrs. Jordan as the Country Girl, by J. Ogborne, 63l.; Lady Hamilton (Nature), by H. Meyer, 388l.; Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante, by C. Knight, 220l.; Miss Cumberland, by J. R. Smith, 105l.; The Gower Family, by the same, 99l. After Wheatley: Cries of London—New Mackerel, by Schiavonetti, 39l.; Duke Cherries, by A. Cardon, 33l.; Turnips and Carrots, by T. Gauguin, 123l. After Hoppner: Lady Louisa Manners, by C. Turner, 52l. After Lawrence: Miss Farren, by Bartolozzi, 52l.

The collection of the late Sir T. Lucas was dispersed on the 7th and 9th inst. On the former date the following were sold. Drawings: O. Fielding, A View near the Coast, 267l. Birket Foster, A Landscape, with cottage, sheep, and ducks, 152l. L. Haghe, The King visiting Rubens's Studio, 84l. W. Hunt, Pineapple and Grapes, 58l. J. F. Lewis, The Halt in the Desert, 110l. S. Read, The Interior of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 120l. T. M. Richardson, On the Hills of Loch Laggan, 220l. Pictures, English School: T. S. Cooper, Sheep on the Mountains, 288l. T. S. Cooper and F. R. Lee, Cattle in a River, 236l. J. Crome, A View on the Yare, 273l. H. W. B. Davis, Twilight, Vallée de la Cluse, 131l. C. Fielding, Bolton Abbey, 1,260l. F. Holl, Ordered to the Front, 546l.; Returned from the Wars, 294l. G. Morland, Breaking the Ice, 441l.; The Interior of a Stable, 126l. P. Nasmyth, A River Scene, 367l. Sir J. Reynolds, Mrs. Fitzherbert, 241l. D. Roberts, The Houses of Parliament from the River, 131l.; Interior of a Cathedral, with Altar, 115l. C. Stanfield, Shipping on the Medway, 110l. Continental Schools: R. Bonheur, Ploughing, 430l. P. Delaroche, Marie Antoinette going to Execution, 262l. J. Israëls, A Girl and a Young Boy on the Seashore, sailing a Toy-Boat, 472l.; Two Children sailing a Toy-Boat by the Sea, 462l.

On the 9th the principal prices were: Rubens, The Wife of Philip IV., 283l.; Philip IV., 273l. After Reynolds: A Lady in White Dress, with large black hat, 168l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

YESTERDAY was the private view of water-colours of Tenerife by Mr. James Paterson at Messrs. Forbes & Paterson's, in Old Bond Street; of selected pictures by Mr. Grosvenor Thomas at 13, Bruton Street; and of a show at the Ryder Gallery of sculpture by the Countess Gleichen and Mr. F. M. Taubman, paintings by Prof. Legros and old masters. On the same day the press were invited to view the pictures and sketches of "The Langham" at Langham Chambers.

We hear that Sir E. J. Poynter is determined to repeat again next winter the extraordinary success of this year's Exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House, and that he hopes to get together a large number of works which have never been publicly exhibited before. The special collection of Claude's works is to be replaced next year by a selection of works of the early English school of landscape. Wilson in particular, it may be hoped, will at last receive a more complete recognition than heretofore. Certainly if Sir Edward Poynter manages to maintain the high standard he has already set himself lovers of art will feel a double indebtedness to him.

A PAINTING by Miss Evelyn de Morgan, which the artist has just completed in Florence, entitled 'Victory,' is now on view in Lord Leighton's large studio. The still larger work by the same artist exhibited last summer at the New Gallery, 'Life and Thought have gone away Side by Side,' has been bought for the Liverpool permanent collection in the Walker Art Galleries. It is hoped to secure later for exhibition at Leighton House other pictures by the same hand.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS BROTHERS will, early in July, open the Leicester Gallery, Leicester Square, with an exhibition of a series of water-colours by the well-known author Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, dealing with places of interest in Italy he has visited during his many wanderings in that country. This will be the first exhibition of his aquarelles in England, although readers of his works must be well acquainted with his pencil.

THE Loan Exhibition of Pottery and Porcelain which is now on view at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and well worth seeing, will, in all probability, remain open until Saturday, July 26th.

THE Munich "Secessionists" have lost one of their oldest members by the death of Emil Lugo, the landscape painter. Lugo was born at Stockach, near Constance, in 1840, and studied in the art school of Karlsruhe under Schirmer, whose idealizing direction he followed in the treatment of landscape. Lugo was one of the few landscape painters who have eagerly devoted their art to the service of monumental wall-decoration.

FAILURE to realize an ideal is scarcely a sufficient cause for suicide; but this seems to have been the reason which prompted M. François Captier, a sculptor of great ability, to throw himself into the Seine recently. Captier intended to have sent to this year's Salon a marble statue of 'Venus Anadyomene,' but the work apparently fell far short of his hopes, with the result as stated. He was born at Baugy on March 27th, 1842, and studied under Dumont and Bonnassiaux; in 1869 he obtained a second-class medal, and in 1900 a gold medal. Many of his works are in public galleries. One is at Orleans, another at Mâcon. He is also represented at the Luxembourg, and several of his statues have been purchased by the administration of the Beaux-Arts and by the Ville de Paris.—The death is also announced, at Gaillac, of M. C. Escot, a pastellist of great talent, at the age of sixty-eight.

THE directorate of the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, are offering a prize of \$2,000 (about 400l.) for an artistic design for a seal. The emblem or design must symbolize the history of the great Louisiana territory and its purchase by the United States from France in 1803. Colours, if used, are restricted to red, blue, yellow, and white, those of the banners of the three nations—Spain, France, and the United States—under whose sovereignty the territory has been during its history. A jury fully representative of Transatlantic art will judge the designs. Fuller information may be obtained from Mr. G. F. Parker, Sanctuary House, Tottenham Street, Westminster.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—M. Sapellnikoff's Concert.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. Dohnányi's Recital.
QUEEN'S HALL.—M. Raoul Pugno's Recitals.
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.—Musical Performance.
ALBERT HALL.—Coronation Concert.

It is indeed difficult to render justice to the many pianists who give recitals; they clash occasionally with each other, as was the case with Miss Gertrude Peppercom and M. Sapellnikoff, or with other concerts which claim prior notice. The concluding Joachim Quartet concert and the performance of 'Manfred' at the first Strauss concert interfered with both of the Godowski recitals at the Bechstein Hall, but the remarkable technique and intellectual gifts of the pianist have already been recognized by us.

M. Sapellnikoff at the Queen's Hall last Friday week included three sonatas in his programme, Beethoven in c sharp minor (the so-called 'Moonlight') coming between two modern works. The pianist gave a fine rendering of the Tchaikowsky Sonata in c, which, we believe, he was originally the first to play in London. Each fresh hearing convinces one of the inequality of the music; yet, amid much that is comparatively dull or of virtuoso character, there are many moments in which the true tone-poet is revealed. The Liszt Sonata was interpreted with strength and *bravura*, but the tone was at times forced, while the technique—somewhat unusual with M. Sapellnikoff—was not always above reproach. The reading of the Beethoven Sonata was cold. As regards difficulty, the music is mere child's play by the side of the Liszt, but in our estimation it is a higher achievement to reveal the poetry of the one than to conquer the difficulties of the other.

M. Dohnányi, who gave a recital at St. James's Hall last Wednesday week, is a pianist who has not only fine command of the keyboard, but also plays with great intelligence, vividness, and warmth. His rendering of Beethoven's early Sonata in c (Op. 2, No. 3) was delightfully clear and crisp, while in three short pieces by Brahms he was heard to rare advantage. His playing of Chopin's Ballade in g minor was less successful; there were exaggerations both of tone and of style.

M. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, has given two interesting recitals at Queen's Hall. One feels often inclined to criticize his *tempi*—as, for instance, in the Finales of the Bach 'Italian' Concerto and the Beethoven c sharp minor Sonata, or his readings of certain passages of Schubert's Fantasia in c which seemed to weaken the music. But, after all, it is a great thing to have a pianist who understands what he plays, and who interprets music as he feels it. M. Pugno is a particularly sympathetic exponent of Chopin; by means of his sensitive touch he gets colour out of the keyboard, and he plays the music with infinite charm and poetical feeling. A first movement of a Sonata in b minor of his own which he played on Tuesday, a happy blend of classicism and romanticism, proved him to be a composer of real merit.

A programme of music was performed on Wednesday afternoon at the new Westminster Cathedral, the special object being

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to test the acoustic properties of the building. The vocal numbers sounded well, but in the Beethoven Symphony—out of keeping, by the way, with the rest of the music, and unnecessarily extending a programme of considerable length—the tone of the orchestra was somewhat smudgy; when the cathedral is finished and properly furnished the effect, however, may be very different. Wagner's early work, the 'Holy Supper of the Apostles,' for male voices and orchestra—a work containing a few flashes of genius, but many dull pages—was effectively rendered under the direction of Mr. R. R. Terry, musical director of the cathedral. A motet, 'Amavit Sapientiam,' by the late Thomas Wingham, displaying skill and religious fervour, closed the first part. The rest of the music was more interesting, for it included two splendid motets: Palestrina's noble 'Surge Illuminare,' for double choir, unaccompanied, and Dr. Blow's striking and unjustly neglected 'Salvator Mundi,' in five parts, with organ; two movements from a five-part Mass of Byrd's; and Purcell's 'Te Deum' in D—in fact, a feast of good things. The performances were impressive. In the Palestrina the united chorus of the cathedral and the Brompton Oratory joined forces. Mr. Arthur Barclay, musical director of the Oratory, conducted some of the numbers of the programme.

At the Coronation concert at the Albert Hall on Wednesday evening was performed Mrs. Alicia Adelaide Needham's March Song, 'The Seventh English Edward,' poem by Harold Begbie, to which was awarded the first prize of 100*l.* given by the Earl of Mar's committee. There is a satisfactory brightness in the tuneful, yet not commonplace music, and a rhythmic swing appropriate to a march song. It was played and sung with great spirit, and at the close the composer was twice recalled. Among the four other composers named by us last week were divided the second and third prizes; their march songs were all sung, but although they all possess good qualities—especially the 'Crowned and Throned' by Mr. Myles B. Foster, the last verse of which had to be repeated—the decision of the judges in favour of Mrs. Needham appeared to us just. Sir A. C. Mackenzie and Mr. Percy Godfrey each conducted his Coronation March, while the National Anthem was entrusted to Sir Walter Parratt. The Albert Hall choir, supported by massed military bands, sang with great spirit under the direction of Sir F. Bridge. The vocalists were Mesdames Melba, Blauvelt, and Clara Butt, and Messrs. Plançon and Ben Davies, who were all received with great enthusiasm. There was an immense audience, so that the King Edward's Hospital Fund, for which the concert was organized, will receive a substantial increase.

CORONATION MUSIC.

The Form and Order of the Service that is to be performed and of the Ceremonies that are to be observed in the Coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. Edited by Sir Frederick Bridge, Mus.D.Oxon. (Novello & Co.).—This official volume includes the music to be sung. Tallis, the "father of English cathedral music," is represented by his Litany, while of two masters of the seventeenth

century will be sung Orlando Gibbons's 'Three-fold Amen' from his anthem 'Great King of Gods,' of which the manuscript in the library of Christ Church, Oxford, records that it was "made for the King's being in Scotland," and an extract, adapted to English words, from Purcell's setting of Psalm cxi., 'Jehova, quam multi sunt hostes,' concerning which Mr. F. G. Edwards, the writer of the preface, justly remarks that "the shortness of the movement is in inverse ratio to its impressiveness." Handel and his 'Zadok the Priest,' stand nobly for the eighteenth century. For the nineteenth we find the names of S. S. Wesley, John Stainer, and Prof. Stanford ('Te Deum Laudamus'). Special music has been written for the occasion by Sir F. Bridge, director of the music at the Coronation (Homage Anthem); Sir W. Parratt, Master of the King's Musick ('Be strong and play the man'), while Sir Hubert Parry contributes the opening anthem, 'I was glad.'

From the same firm we have the *Coronation March* by Frederic H. Cowen, arranged for pianoforte by the composer. The music is bright, stirring, and in the middle section highly melodious. It was performed under Dr. Cowen's direction at the fifth Philharmonic Concert, when it was enhanced by brilliant orchestration, of which art the composer is a master.—Mr. Percy Pitt's *Coronation March*, arranged by him for the pianoforte, is a fine piece of writing; it has rhythmic and harmonic strength, and, moreover, melody of dignified and, in the middle section, of soft character.

Coronation March. By C. Saint-Saëns. Op. 117. Full Score. (Augener & Co.).—The distinguished French composer in his book 'Portraits et Souvenirs' shows in what estimation he holds the British nation, and it is well known how highly many of his works are appreciated here. It is, therefore, not surprising that he should have written a march in commemoration of the King's coronation. Dr. Saint-Saëns's music is clear, direct, and, owing to the orchestration, brilliant in effect. In the middle section he makes use of an old melody attributed to Henry VIII. He has used a large orchestra, in which the brass is strongly represented, while of instruments of percussion there are three kettledrums, one big drum, cymbals, and bells.

The *King's Coronation Book*, containing Marches and Choral Pieces for the pianoforte, edited by Edmondstone Duncan, is issued by the same firm. Most of the numbers are familiar. Of the less known are the arrangements, 'The Marlborough March' and 'Rule, Britannia,' from Beethoven's 'Battle' Symphony; the March from Cherubini's 'Les Deux Journées,' not included in the German and English editions of the opera; a bold Coronation March from the incidental music to Schiller's 'Maid of Orleans,' by Bernard Anselm Weber, a contemporary of Carl Maria von Weber; Le Jeune's bright and melodious 'King Edward VII.'s Coronation March'; and an excellent 'Pageant March' by the editor, who, by the way, contributes an interesting preface.

Musical Gossip.

MR. HENRY SUCH, an able and earnest violinist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon. His intelligent and virile rendering of Bach's Sonata in c major for violin alone was most praiseworthy. He afterwards played Paganini's rondo 'La Clochette,' displaying good command of the fingerboard, though with just that feeling of effort which detracts from the effect of music of this kind. Miss Dorothy Maggs has good fingers, but she might employ them to better purpose: Liszt's long 'Rhapsodie Espagnole' is a piece in which charming themes are spoilt by tawdry treatment.

MR. HEINRICH MEYN, baritone, from New York, gave a vocal recital at the Bechstein Hall on Monday afternoon. He has a voice of good quality and he sings with marked intelligence; moreover, his selection of songs by German, French, and American composers was most praiseworthy. The American songs by Chadwick, Sawyer, Clayton Johns, and Foote proved tasteful and pleasing.

WE congratulate Mr. Horatio W. Parker, the Yale Professor of Music, on his musical doctorate at Cambridge.

THE Liszt statue was unveiled at Weimar on May 31st in the presence of the Grand Duke, Herr Siegfried Wagner, Liszt's grandson, Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns (who was a personal friend of the composer, and whose 'Samson et Dalila' was produced at Weimar in 1877), Fräulein Adelheid v. Schorn (whose recently published 'Zwei Menschenalter, Erinnerungen u. Briefe,' contains many highly interesting references to Liszt, an intimate friend of her mother's), and other celebrities and representatives of many choral and instrumental societies. Herr Hans von Bronsart, president of the Liszt Memorial Committee, delivered a speech, in which Liszt's wonderful career as pianist, his bold and earnest aims as a composer, his early recognition of the genius of Wagner, his many kindnesses, direct and indirect, to rising artists—all characteristic features of one of the most remarkable musicians of the nineteenth century—were duly set forth. On the following Sunday two sections of Liszt's 'Christus' were performed in the Stadtkirche by the Leipzig Riedel-Verein under the direction of Herr Göhler, while the composer's Organ Fugue on the name of Bach was admirably performed by the gifted Leipzig organist Herr Paul Homeyer.

FOUR autograph letters by Bach have been discovered among the archives of the ancient Saxon town Sangerhausen. Little is known of the composer's third son, Johann Gottfried Bernhard Bach. He was carefully trained, like his two elder brothers, Friedemann and Carl Philipp Emanuel, by his father, on whose recommendation he was appointed organist at Mühlhausen in 1735. Of his doings from the time of his leaving that place in 1736 up to the time of his death in 1739 nothing was hitherto known. From these discovered letters it appears that Bach wrote in 1736 to Herr J. F. Klemm, member of the town council at Sangerhausen, to ask that his son might be accepted as one of the candidates for the post of organist vacant through the death of J. F. Rahm. Johann Gottfried was accepted, but he led a disorderly life, and soon left Sangerhausen to escape from his creditors. On learning how ill he had been required for all he had done for this thoughtless, ungrateful son, Bach wrote a long, pathetic letter to Herr Klemm, also one to Frau Klemm. There is an article in Heft 9 (1902) of the *Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft* from the pen of Friedrich Schmidt, who is preparing material for a 'Geschichte der Stadt Sangerhausen'; he gives the four letters, together with most interesting comments.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Mr. David Bispham's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Nikisch Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Miss A. Sterling and Mr. MacKinnlay's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| TUES. | Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. |
| — | Mr. Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Mr. Philip Cathe's Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. |
| WED. | Patti Concert, 3, Albert Hall. |
| — | Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. |
| THURS. | Mlle. Adeline Férri's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Mesdames Giulie Ravogli's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Missess Griffith's Concert, 8.30, Salle Erard. |
| — | Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. |
| FRI. | Miss Ellen Beach-Yaw's Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Nikisch Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Mr. Jan Mulder's Concert, 8, Salle Erard. |
| — | Madame Brema's Vocal Recital, 8.30, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. |
| SAT. | Madame Albani's Coronation Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall. |
| — | Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. |

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GARRICK.—'Francesca da Rimini,' Drame en Cinq Actes, dont un Prologue, par Francis Marion Crawford. Traduit par Marcel Schwob.

IMPERIAL.—'La Robe Rouge,' Drame en Quatre Actes. Par Eugène Brieux.

GARRICK.—'The Bishop's Move,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By John Oliver Hobbes and Murray Carson.

HER MAJESTY.—'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' played in Three Acts.

WITHIN the present year three authors of varying degrees of reputation have dealt with the loves of Paolo and Francesca di Malatesta. This concurrence serves to show how much at a loss are our dramatists for fresh characters and subjects. It indicates also, we cannot but think, a certain disloyalty and want of reverence. When a theme has been perfectly treated it might well be left alone. In the case of the Greek dramatists the same subjects were chosen by almost all of them. They were, however, a portion of national mythology, appealed more than all others to Greek imagination and patriotism, and were in a full sense common property. We in England should look askance at any one seeking to tell afresh the story of Romeo and Juliet, a desecration not hitherto attempted. Equally sacred should be surely that of Paolo and Francesca. A few words of direct and divine inspiration have given these lovers immortality, and assigned their adultery, commonplace enough in itself, an eternity of sadness and beauty. With consummate art Dante has subordinated the crime to the punishment. Quite adequate to the misdeed is the penalty that sends these two phantoms shuddering and wailing through eternity, endlessly conjoined and inseparable in misery. Their place is beside Romeo and Juliet and Orpheus and Eurydice, and we are surprised that any inferior artist should dare to disturb them in their solitude. Of the three men who have dealt afresh with the story Mr. Marion Crawford shows the least reverence. Nothing is of less importance than historical accuracy in a story which is romantic in essence, and by its appearance in Dante may almost be held to belong to mythology. In pursuit of that will-o'-the-wisp Mr. Crawford has gone hopelessly astray. He has desentimentalized and de-poeticized his theme. In the marvellous treatment of Dante we forget the nature of the offence. Francesca and Paolo are two hapless lovers, whose complaints move us almost as they moved Dante:—

L'altro piangeva sì, che di pietade
Io venni men, così com'io morisse:
E caddi, come corpo morto cade.

We are now bidden to contemplate the adulterous loves, extending over fourteen or fifteen years, of a man married and with a family and his brother's wife, a woman with a daughter all but nubile. No element of baseness is spared, for the treason is committed in the husband's house, and the endearments of the pair are sufficiently indiscreet to attract the attention and comment of the daughter. When the wife of Paolo, maddened by desertion and neglect, comes to rebuke her husband, she is murdered by one of his servants, who in so doing thinks to obtain his master's gratitude. In the moment of her death Francesca, caught in the very arms of her lover, spits venom on him and menaces him, like a wronged matron, with the punishments subsequently invented

for him by Dante. We will not say that we have not in Francesca a conceivable study of femininity. What study of femininity is quite inconceivable? Such is, however, a poor and unworthy substitute for the Francesca whose "immemorial moan" echoes through the ages. Madame Bernhardt gives a powerful study of the new Francesca—infinitely caressing in her conduct with her lover and bitterly shrewish in that with her husband.

During Madame Réjane's engagement, which has now terminated, she was seen in but one novelty, 'La Robe Rouge' of M. Brieux, which, though promised for a year or two ago, was not produced in London until the present season. But little to the taste of the English public, unfamiliar with the processes of French justice, is the satire of the French magistrature, which constitutes the chief claim to consideration of M. Brieux's powerful piece. The principal attraction consisted in the portrayal by Madame Réjane of a Basque peasant, tortured by the persecution of a *juge d'instruction*, separated by his action from her husband and children, and driven to a revenge adequate to the provocation, since she stabs the offender to the heart. In this part, contrasting strangely with her presentations of frivolity or Bohemianism, the artist acted with exemplary power without quite abandoning her well-known artifices. Excellent support was afforded her, and the piece proved one of the most attractive that the season of French plays has afforded.

'The Bishop's Move,' produced on the closing night of Mr. Bouchier's season, is a pretty and idyllic piece, a suggestion for which might possibly be found in Scribe's 'Bataille de Dames.' Like that piece, it shows the combat for the love of a youth between a girl and a woman. That the girl succeeds is due to the intervention of a bland and benevolent old bishop, who succeeds in impressing the senior with the sublimity of self-sacrifice. The play is as thin as it is pretty, and is scarcely strong enough to constitute an evening's entertainment. It contains one delightful creation, however, in the French bishop, whose "move" wins the game. This was admirably played by Mr. Bouchier, whose performance in its genial urbanity awakens memories in the few of Lafontaine and in still fewer of Bouffé. Miss Violet Vanbrugh was also excellent in a comedy part.

It is one of the traditions of the stage that 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' shall be played as the broadest farce. This tradition is observed at Her Majesty's, and the fun when Falstaff chastises his men or Dr. Caius and Sir Hugh Evans fight their duel in the field near Frogmore is of reckless extravagance. There is no such element of poetry in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' as in 'Twelfth Night' or 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' though Windsor streets still retain the suggestion of "sweet Anne Page." Mrs. Kendal and Miss Ellen Terry, however, introduce a delightful vein of ripe and exuberant comedy as the two wives, who can never have found two such exponents since they were played in 1704 at Lincoln's Inn Fields by Mrs. Bracegirdle and Mrs. Barry. The reception of Miss Terry and Mrs. Kendal was overwhelming, and Mr. Tree's bold experiment is a complete

success. Mr. Tree's Falstaff retains its old features, and is indeed riper than before. Mrs. Tree reappears as Anne Page, Mr. Kemble as Dr. Caius, and Mr. Lionel Brough as the host. Mr. Courtice Pounds is now Sir Hugh Evans; Mr. Oscar Asche, Ford; and Miss Tilbury, Mrs. Quickly. The general cast is excellent, the *mise-en-scène* is beautiful, and the whole constitutes a mirthful and attractive entertainment.

Dramatic Gossip.

FOR a few performances only, 'The Merchant of Venice' has been revived at the Lyceum. It served for the reappearance of Miss Terry as Portia, the most undisputedly successful of her Shakespearean rôles, and consequently attracted much attention. Sir Henry Irving repeated the character of Shylock, in which he has not recently been seen, and Mr. Laurence Irving was Antonio.

THE revival at Wyndham's Theatre of 'Mrs. Dane's Defence' was for a week only, and its interest is now over. Miss Lena Ashwell resumed her old part of Mrs. Dane, and Mr. Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore, and Mr. Alfred Bishop reappeared in their former rôles.

ON the closing night of the Garrick, at which the performances were for a benefit, Sir Squire Bancroft repeated the 'Ode to the Queen' of Mr. Owen Seaman, which appears in the current number of *Punch*.

THE one-hundredth performance of 'Paolo and Francesca' at the St. James's was commemorated by the presentation to each visitor of a bound copy of Mr. Phillips's book.

THE morality of 'Everyman' was transferred on Wednesday afternoon to the Imperial. Miss Gwynne Mathison has established in it a high reputation, and there is likely to be a competition for her on the regular stage.

AFTERNOON presentations of the 'Monna Vanna' of M. Maurice Maeterlinck, produced a few weeks ago at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, Paris, are to be given on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst., at the Great Queen Street Theatre, by the staff of the Théâtre de l'Œuvre, headed by M. Lugné Poé and Madame Georgette Leblanc.

'AUNT JEANNIE' is the title of the new play of Mr. E. F. Benson, to be produced by Mrs. Campbell in America.

THE collection of theatrical portraits of noted English actors of the past by De Wilde has long been one of the features of the Garrick Club. The Fine-Art Society have, however, recently acquired one of scarcely less importance, the property of a gentleman who spent many years in collecting it. It numbers some 150, and includes portraits of Macklin, Emery, Kemble, Farren, Macready, Liston, Terry, Harley, Bannister, Miss Tree, Munden, Oxberry, &c. Many of them come from the collection of Charles Mathews, several being portraits of the elder Mathews. They will be exhibited for sale at the Fine-Art Society's galleries for a month from June 18th.

GERHART HAUPTMANN, according to the Berlin *Morgenpost*, is rewriting his 'Florian Geyer,' with the aim of rendering it more fit for the stage by abbreviations. Even the "shortened drama," however, will take the form of two plays, and it is expected that the first half (part I.) will be performed during the next theatrical season. He is also at work upon a new comedy in four acts which he hopes to finish in the course of the summer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. B. S.—F. J. B.—G. LE G. N.—A. S.—received.

H. B. F.—G. S.—Many thanks.

G. B.—Too large a subject to enter on now.

W. L.—Many thanks and regrets.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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